

Los Angeles Times

One of the Latest Pictures of Harry K. Thaw.



Always under restraint.

The picture shows Harry K. Thaw in a cell of the Tombs prison in New York, where he was placed after his return to the metropolis from New Hampshire, where he fled after his escape from Matteawan insane hospital. The legal status of Thaw is said to be dividing the jury that heard the testimony in the case in which he is charged with conspiracy to escape from Matteawan.

REPARATION BY GERMANY. WILL PAY FOR FRYE AND ALSO EXPRESS REGRET. Kaiser Undoubtedly will Settle Case Promptly on Report of Naval Attaches and Wilson will be Obligated to Present any Formal Demand. (BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, March 12.—Germany will permit the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich to become an issue between herself and the United States. A formal expression of regret, accompanied by the payment of full damages, will be the method she will adopt in order to dispose of the matter. In anticipation of such action, President Wilson decided today to withhold the presentation of his demand for reparation. If for any reason the German government should not act as above indicated, the demand will be sent. The government has been informed that Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy, was sent to New York to inquire into the condition of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the conduct of her commander with reference to the destruction of the Frye. Capt. Boy-Ed has communicated the facts and his conclusions thereon to Berlin. He reached New York late tonight and forwarded them to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The latter is expected to issue a statement regarding the matter tomorrow.	JAPS MODIFY CHINA DEMAND. MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA TO BE SEPARATE PROPOSALS. Conferences Still Proceeding and Requests from Tokyo will be Drafted into Form of a Treaty Between Tokyo and Peking—Mining Concessions Still Unsettled. (BY PACIFIC CABLE.) PEKING, March 12.—Japan has definitely modified her attitude toward China in the matter of insisting upon compliance with the demands she made upon the Chinese republic shortly after the occupation by Japan of the German concession of Kiao-Chow. These demands for some two months have been the subject of negotiations at Peking. Having already agreed to the Chinese counter proposals to discuss Manchuria and Mongolia separately, the Japanese representatives have now verbally informed China that they will forego completely several of their demands. Furthermore, Japan is prepared to modify the proposed clauses concerning the Hanan, Tayeh and Ping-Siang mining concessions and revise requirement concerning Japanese residents and traders in Manchuria and Mongolia. The demands as now presented have been drafted in the form of a treaty, or agreement, between China and Japan. The demand of Japan mentioned specifically in the foregoing dispatch concerns mining concessions. It provided that mining concessions conflicting with existing concessions at Hanan, Tayeh and Ping-Siang should not be granted to other foreigners if handed to the legation of the great powers at Tokyo a memorandum concerning the negotiations with China, but containing only eleven demands.	GIRL ARTIST PREFERS JAPS. TRANSFERS AFFECTIONS FROM ONE TO ANOTHER. Unconventionality of Sculptress Who was Once Secretary to Joaquin Miller Causes Family to Get Out Warrant Charging Her with Insanity in San Francisco. (BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.) SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, March 12.—The family of Gertrude A. Boyle, sculptress, was willing to call it unconventional when, eight years ago she married Takekichi Kanno, a Japanese writer. Recently, however, when she announced that her affections had turned from Kanno to E. Ishigaki, a Japanese artist, the family's understanding proved inadequate. It decided that the non-conformist member was crazy, and a sister, Miss Helen Boyle, swore out a warrant today charging Mrs. Kanno with insanity. The sculptress was taken to the Detention Hospital. Mrs. Kanno, or, as she is more generally known, Miss Boyle, showed no more indications of insanity than the average artist who she talked to a visitor at the hospital this afternoon. She was perfectly frank about the transference of her affections from Kanno to Ishigaki. "I suppose," said Miss Boyle, "that from the viewpoint of my relatives, I am hopelessly mad. They happen to have a conventional viewpoint, however; that is all. If they had only let me alone, Kanno and Ishigaki and I would have got the whole thing straightened out. And now look!" Miss Boyle was born in San Francisco. She graduated from the Hopkins Art Institute. For several years she was private secretary to Joaquin Miller. The Japanese writer and the American girl were married in May, 1907, at Seattle. Miss Boyle's best known work includes busts of Joaquin Miller, John Muir, Mrs. Susan Mills of Mills College, and other California people. She is a sculptress of recognized ability in a circle far beyond that in which she has elected to live.
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(Continued on Third Page.)

**FINLAND FEARS
CONSCRIPTION.**

Visit of Emperor Nicholas is
Considered Ominous.

Vessels Flying False Flags
Barred by the Dutch.

French Industries Stagnated,
Spanish Goods Needed.

BERLIN (via Bayville, L. I.) March
12.—The Overseas News Agency gave
out today the following:

"Herr Eyschen, Prime Minister of
Luxemburg, in the Chamber of Deputies,
expressed confidence in the German
assurances concerning the future
of Luxemburg, whereupon the chamber
gave the Cabinet a vote of confidence.

"A dispatch received from Constantinople
says expert engineers are working
night and day on strengthening the
Dardanelles. The mine chains have
been considerably augmented and the
passage of the waterway by ships of
great draught is not impossible.

"The Stockholm Dagbladet reports
that the visit of Emperor Nicholas to
Helsingfors probably is intended to
prepare the way for a proclamation
of conscription. Up to the present
the people of Finland have been
prevented from coming into Sweden.
The most prominent Finnish Senators
have been summoned to St. Petersburg.
Several Russian provincial governors
have given warning against an extension of conscription to
the number of men required for agricultural
work already is insufficient.

"The Dutch government has notified
Great Britain and France that it has
prohibited ships flying false flags to
move in Dutch territorial waters, and
that the captains of vessels disobeying
the prohibition decree will be sentenced
to terms of imprisonment.

"A letter from a Spanish business
man to a Swiss friend, which is published
by the Cologne Gazette, says that
as French industries are almost
at a standstill, there is a great demand
from France for Spanish goods. The
Spaniards, however, fear that the
French will be unable to pay for them
owing to the existence of the moratorium.

"As the French had imprisoned and
taken into France as hostages a number
of Alsatians, the German government,
on the demand of the Alsatians, admitted
similar prisoners in France. The French
government has now declared that it
is ready to exchange these prisoners.

"According to a letter from a German
man war prisoner in Japan, the Japanese
have treated their prisoners very well
in Tientsin.

**FRENCH GENERALS
SHOT BY GERMANS.**

PARIS, March 12, 12:15 a.m.—The
official statement issued by the War
Office says:

"In the course of an inspection of
an enemy first-line trench thirty
meters (about ninety feet) away, Gen.
Maunoury, commander of one of our
armies, and Gen. de Villaret, com-
mander of one of the corps of his
army, were wounded by the enemy. They
were examined by the German line
through an embrasure.

"The doctors have not yet given
an opinion on the gravity of their
wounds."

Gen. Michael Joseph Maunoury, former
military governor of Metz, was in
command of the allies' center in the
September and is reported to have
commanded the French in the battle
at Soissons in January.

The army list shows two Gen. de
Villaret—E. G. T. de Villaret and A.
M. A. de Villaret.

**STEAMER ANTILLA
FOR PRIZE COURT.**

LONDON, March 12.—The American
steamer Antilla from New York
February 9, for Malmo and Copenhagen,
is at present in Dundee, where
she is discharging that part of her
cargo which is to go before a British
prize court. The Antilla came into
Kirkwall February 26 and was there
detained. She reached Dundee
March 10.

GRAPHITE IN QUESTION.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

NEW YORK, March 12.—A con-
sideration of about fifty tons of
graphite is said to be the portion of
the cargo of the Antilla that is in
question, according to Phelps Bros. &
Co., who loaded the steamer here.

"The vessel put into Kirkwall vol-
untarily," said a member of the firm.
"She had about 5000 tons of general
cargo on board, all of which was
shipped by American firms direct to
bona fide purchasers in Denmark and
Sweden. We were advised by Capt.
Corneli on March 4 that the ship was
held by British authorities and a pro-
test was at once filed with the British
government through the State De-
partment.

"We were further advised yesterday
that, owing to the crowded shipping
conditions at Kirkwall, the Antilla
was taken on March 9 to Dundee."

**REPORT FAILURE
OF FRENCH TACTICS.**

BERLIN (via London) March 12,
9:10 p.m. Although the French re-
ports for several weeks past have
been claiming daily gains in the
Champagne region, it is said in well-
informed quarters here that the total
gains of the French during the entire
last year have been insignificant,
amounting only to about 100 meters
(about 300 feet) at three different
places.

These positions were abandoned, it
is said, because during the long strug-
gle the trenches were destroyed by the
shell fire and rendered useless.

The three places are north of Le Me-
nil, north of Reusejour and north-
east of Beaulieu.

During the battle from February
17 to date, it is said that on all the
other parts of the front where the
French have attempted to break the
line, the line has been in the posses-
sion of the Germans, who on their
part have gained ground at several
places.

**HERE'S WHERE
BRAINS PAY.**

Professors Get a Thousand a
Week for Their New
Ideas.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

NEW YORK, March 12.—The
Board of Education will ask the
Board of Estimate to pay \$10,000
each to Dean Herman Schneider
of the University of Cincinnati
and William Wirt, superin-
tendent of Schools of Gary, Ind.,
for ten weeks' service in intro-
ducing co-operative, vocational
and pre-vocational systems into
New York schools. This was said
to be the largest amount ever
paid for school services for such
a period in this city.

Watchful.

**TO PREVENT
GERMAN DASH.**

CRUISER BROOKLYN TO PATROL
BOSTON HARBOR.

Government Takes Precautions to
Guard Against Violations of Neu-
trality and to Head off Any At-
tempts by Interested Steamers to
Leave the Port.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Sec-
retary Daniels late today announced
that the armored cruiser Brooklyn, re-
ceiving ship, at the Boston navy yard,
had been ordered to patrol the harbor
there to guard against violations of
neutrality.

The Brooklyn, one of the fleet that
destroyed the Spanish squadron off
Santiago in 1898, will take up her po-
sition in President's roads tomorrow
morning to preserve neutrality in the
harbor.

Six German steamers are interned
here, including the passenger steamers
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Amerika and
Cincinnati. All are tied up at docks
and so far have none of them been
made any preparations to leave the
harbor.

Although officials here continue to
deny that any evidence has been dis-
covered to bear out stories of a plot
to turn German steamers laid up at
American ports into weapons of war,
they seem to see developments of the
past three days have demonstrated
the government's determination to
maintain extraordinary precautions against
any violation of neutrality.

Four warships and a coast guard
cutter have now been detailed for po-
lice duty in Boston and New York
harbors.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A confer-
ence on the general neutrality situa-
tion at the port of New York was held
today in the office of Collector of the
Port, Matthew Quinn.

Present were: Mr. Quinn, collector
besides Mr. Malone, Rear-Admiral Na-
thaniel R. Usher, commander of the
Brooklyn navy yard; Capt. Ralph
Barie, commander of the gunboat
Dolphin, and Capt. Godfrey L. Carden,
commander of the cutter Mohawk of
the United States Coast Guard.

The Dolphin arrived at Tompkinsville today
and joined the Mohawk in guarding
the neutrality of this port.

Rear-Admiral Usher said that the
Dolphin and the Mohawk, two of
the fastest torpedo boats in the navy,
now on their way here from Guanta-
nimo, are expected to arrive in
two days.

In explaining the purpose of the
conference, Collector Quinn said it
was to "discuss the necessary methods
of co-operation and the positions to be
taken by the various ships for the
purpose of enforcing the neutrality of
the port."

**CLOSE INSPECTION
BY SUBMARINE.**

NEW YORK, March 12.—Officers
of the American-Hawaiian line steam-
ship Nevada, arriving here today
from Bremen, where she delivered her
cargo of cotton, reported that on Feb-
ruary 26 while in the North Sea,
homeward bound, they were given a
close inspection by a large German
submarine.

They first sighted the periscope,
and then the dark, gray body of the
submarine came close along the
side of the Nevada, remained on the
surface about five minutes traveling
along with them, and then sank from
sight.

**QUIZ FRANCE
ABOUT DACIA.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The
United States has sent an inquiry to
France to learn its purpose regard-
ing the American steamer Dacia be-
fore a prize court of the firm.

"She had about 5000 tons of general
cargo on board, all of which was
shipped by American firms direct to
bona fide purchasers in Denmark and
Sweden. We were advised by Capt.
Corneli on March 4 that the ship was
held by British authorities and a pro-
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other parts of the front where the
French have attempted to break the
line, the line has been in the posses-
sion of the Germans, who on their
part have gained ground at several
places.

**POLAND SUFFERS
LIKE BELGIUM.**

LONDON, March 12.—Concurrent-
ly with Petrograd's announcement
that an important decree relating to
the autonomy of Poland is shortly
to be issued, the London Chronicle
says that the war has spelled greater
tragedy for Poland than even stricken
Belgium. The Chronicle's summary of
Poland's losses says that the war has
cost the country 400,000 men,
\$600,000,000 in property damage
and the razing to the ground of 8000
villages.

**GRABBED COAL
OF FRENCHMAN.**

Bitel Round Sailing Vessel in
the Nick of Time.

Rain Came Providentially to
Fill Water Tanks.

Captain Says Crew is Ready
for Another Chance.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.) March
12.—Capt. Max Thierchen, com-
mander of the German converted
cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, broke
his seal of silence today for the first
time since he sought haven in this
port Wednesday, and told something
of his four months' roving as a com-
merce raider.

The commander, who sat in his
ship's cabin, was asked if his historio-
grapher of the sea was over.

"Just 'yally," he exclaimed. "We
haven't given it up by a long way.
"We had luck and we shall have
more," he said.

"We cruised for days without seeing a
thing of this. Our coal was almost
gone. So we went in a bad way.
Then one day we sighted a sailing
ship flying no flag. A squid went
board and demanded that she show
her colors. But she proceeded until we
were within range of her guns.

"When we read the signal, we
were taken by our boarding crew. It
was a coast guard cutter. We were
taken into the mouth of a starving man.
"French ship," came the message.
"Loaded with coal."

"But that wasn't all. There was a
heavy sea running, and we didn't
dare come alongside without risking
amazing hulls. So I gave or-
ders that we sail her to the nearest
place—I found an ideal place called
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**SEWALL DENIES
PIRACY STORY.**

LEAVES IT TO GOVERNMENT TO
ADDRESS SINKING OF THE
WILLIAM P. FRYE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—CLEVELAND DISPATCH.)

REDLANDS, March 12.—The lat-
est word I have indicates that the
government is pushing the inquiry
regarding the sinking of the ship
William P. Frye said Charles S. Sewall
of the firm of Sewall & Co., Bath,
Me., owners of the ship, at his home
today. "It is a matter for the
government to handle and the firm is
following the policy of letting the
department take care of it entirely."

Mr. Sewall emphatically denies the
statement that he would ask the gov-
ernment to charge the officers of the
German ship Prinz Eitel with piracy.
"I have made no such demand and
will not," he said. "In our telegram
to the government we merely asked
that our interests be protected and we
saw that this will be done."

Mr. Sewall is in constant commu-
nication with his brother, William D.
Sewall, who is in the office of the
company at Bath. He says that the
matter is being handled from the
main office by his brother and that
he has no demands on the government.
The request from the firm was merely
that interest be protected.

Of the other ships, which Mr.
Sewall has controlling interest, none
are known to be in danger. The
Dirigo, registered at Bath, is in the
Panama Canal bound for Japan, and
the Edward S. Sewall is safe in port
at Dublin.

Petrograd.

**FIERCE BATTLE
AT AUGUSTOWO.**

GERMANS RESUME OFFENSIVE
IN SEINJ REGION.

Artillery Fire is Intense on Right
Bank of the Narow, While Series
of Energetic Russian Counter-At-
tacks is Reported in Passes of
Carpathians.

PARIS, March 12.—The Russian
war office tonight made public the fol-
lowing official statement:

"The private stores of the enemy
still holds Simno and Augustowo and
assumed the offensive in the Seinj
region, where fighting is proceeding.
"On the right bank of the Narow
their artillery fire is intense. On the
front of Omulev and Orzhid and
also in the direction of Praszynsk
the enemy's offensive has been held
in check.

"On the left bank of the Vistula
there is no change in the situation.
"The Russian army has repulsed the
Lupkow passes in the Carpathians
there has been a series of energetic
Russian counter-attacks. To the south
of Gorlice, parties of the enemy
crossed the Senkouka and attempted
to fortify themselves on its right
bank. They were annihilated. Russian
detachments which advanced at differ-
ent places, and they all surrendered.
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INCREASES LIST OF CONTRABAND
Tariff Schedule Affected
About Everything
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his latest hopes. As soon as he felt that he could ask her to become his wife, he did so. They were married on September 1, 1884, the eve of her twenty-fifth birthday anniversary, and started to keep house in a little two-story brick residence on one of Cleveland's side streets. Upon her marriage she became a Baptist, and to her religion and her home she devoted her entire time.

When Mr. Rockefeller's wealth was mentioned in seven figures they left their first home for a residence remarkable for its unpretentiousness on Euclid avenue, Cleveland's "millionaires' row." Here Mrs. Rockefeller reared her four children; a fifth died in infancy.

The training given the Rockefeller children by their mother is declared to have been almost Spartan. Although the Rockefeller wealth increased in leaps and bounds, there was only one carriage and horse, cared for by a man, who acted as both coachman and hostler. These were used mostly Sundays on the trip to church. Mrs. Rockefeller employed two maids, but still insisted on doing much of the work herself. She also supervised every detail of the care and training of her children, particularly seeking to instill in their minds the lesson of thrift.

It is related that on one occasion she averaged up the gas bills for a year and promised as spending money to her eldest daughter any sum she might use each month by watching that no lights were left burning needlessly. A relative told of her suffering under a particularly bitter newspaper attack in Cleveland against her husband. At her instance, the guards around the Forest Hill estate were doubled. Although Mr. Rockefeller receives scores of letters threatening his life, and he has insisted on making his usual Sunday trip by automobile to the Euclid-avenue Baptist Church.

When Mrs. Rockefeller heard of his determination she insisted on accompanying him, although poor health had kept her confined to the house for some time.

LOYAL TO HUSBAND.
"If anything happens to you," she is quoted as saying, "I want it to happen to me, too."

Of her children, three are living. She was the mother of four daughters and one son, the last named, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., being the youngest. Her eldest daughter, Elsie, who married Prof. Charles A. Strong, died in France in 1904 at the age of 40. The second daughter, Alice, died in infancy.

The surviving children are Alta, wife of E. Parmelee Prentiss; Edith, who married Harold Fowler McCormick; and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S PLANS.
BRUNSWICK (Ga.) March 12.—William Rockefeller, who is at his winter home on Jekyll Island, will not be permitted by his physician to attend the funeral of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, according to his secretary. He is suffering from a severe cold, and his physician feared the effects of a colder climate. The secretary added that Mr. Rockefeller's health was not materially changed for the worse.

BAR DRUG USERS IN U. S. HOSPITAL.
CHICAGO DEVOTES OLD SCHOOL BUILDING TO FRIENDS IN DISTRESS.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Distressed drug users, prevented from getting their narcotics by the new Federal law, and unable to pay for scientific treatment, cannot be taken into the United States marine hospitals. Gov. Dunne of Illinois yesterday asked to have the marine hospital at Chicago and Cairo opened to them. Acting Secretary Newton of the treasury today notified him there were no facilities and no legal authority for such a proceeding.

FOR DRUG HOSPITAL.
CHICAGO, March 12.—A downtown grammar school building, just abandoned for drug purposes, will be transformed into a temporary hospital for the cure of drug users. The building was offered today by the Board of Education to a committee representing the State, county and city government, organized to care for drug users suffering because their supply of drugs has been cut off by a new Federal law. Private hospitals volunteered to donate necessary equipment to start the hospital. The fire said to be 30,000 habitual drug users in Chicago.

SHIPS GUNCOTTON BY EXPRESS.
NEW YORK DOCTOR IMPRISONED THE LIVES OF EVERYBODY ON THE TRAIN.
ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Dr. Herman Bodenheimer gave bond today for a United States commissioner before a complaint upon which he gave bond charges that he shipped to a Chicago magazine house by express 100 ounces of gun-cotton in violation of the Federal law. Dr. Bodenheimer said today that he did not consider the gun-cotton which he shipped dry, was dangerous when closely confined.

TRUNK ON WAY WEST.
CHICAGO, March 12.—A trunk full of gun-cotton declared to be the property of Dr. Herman Bodenheimer, and believed to have been shipped from New York on a passenger train for St. Louis, was today being investigated by federal agents in connection with their investigation of the case of Bodenheimer, arrested in St. Louis yesterday, charged with having unlawfully transported explosives. The agents said the trunk contained enough high explosive to wreck a train or a railway station.

Dr. Bodenheimer is said to be a manufacturing chemist of New York. One explanation of the supposed smuggling of the explosive by passenger train was that by shipping it in a dry state the shipper had been enabled to undersell competitors.

RIPLEY SCORES WESTERN PACIFIC
Says it is the Worst Railroad the State Could Buy

But Intimates Gov. Johnson Might do it Anyway

Declares it's a Bad Year for Wildcat Schemes.

When Mr. Ripley was asked about the possibilities of the Western Pacific deal going through he replied: "The politicians of this country, and especially of this State, are capable of anything."

"You mean they are capable of beginning anything?" he was asked. "Yes, and of completing any thing," said the Santa Fe president.

"I don't see how the State can own a railroad that operates outside the State, but I don't pretend to know anything about that."

RESELL WHEAT, WORKERS URGE.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FOR HIGH PRICES.

War Emergency National Committee Demands that All Stocks be Commandeered and Favors Pooling of Railroad Facilities as Remedy for Conditions.

MAIL SERVICE NOT A DRAV
FATHERLAND CAN'T BE FED BY PARCEL POST.

GEN. FRENCH PRAISES ARMY.
DAVIDS NOTABLE SUCCESS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

STEAMER BRYSEL A GERMAN PRIZE.
TRUE CLEARANCE PORT OF FRYE.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES
MEN AND WOMEN

AUSTRIAN POSITION IS STRENGTHENED.

THEY MUST KNOW BRYAN.

Cruiser is Lost.
Continued from First Page.

Further south, along the foothills of the Carpathians, fighting between the Austrians and Russians continues amid wintry conditions. Strangely enough, each side claims that the other is doing the attacking, but it is believed here that as the Austrians initiated this battle, probably they are still the aggressors.

From the other battlefields, including the Dardanelles, no news has been received at a late hour tonight. Meanwhile, another German army has appeared on the Pilica River front, south of the Vistula, probably, military observers say, with the idea of inducing Grand Duke Nicholas to withdraw men from the north, where the real blow is being struck.

It is reported that Germany desires to have the matter settled now, in the fear that, should the Dardanelles be forced, Italy would be more than ever inclined to throw in her lot with the allies so as to insure the safety of the eastern frontier.

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This Trade-Mark signifies that the article on which it appears is genuine, is honest and is worth every cent of its face value.

It assures you that an immense organization, with millions in assets, stands back of every Penny transaction. You can't remain dissatisfied if you voice your complaint, for The Owl, in his wisdom, knows that no loss is possible in making a customer satisfied.

The Owl Drug Co.

"Satisfaction in Every Transaction"

Twenty Stores on The Pacific Coast

Five of these Stores in Los Angeles

TWENTY STORES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THE OWL DRUG CO. OFFERS AN EXTRAORDINARY Book Bargain



This is a Real Dog of War

All the world admires the gallant but hopeless fight of little Belgium, with its tiny dog batteries, its flooded trenches, and its heroic militia. It is a story that will go down the ages and will thrill the world a thousand years from now. You will find the story of Belgium's defence in

The London Times History of the War

ILLUSTRATED

This is the greatest book ever written about the European War. Read it—and you will understand exactly what the armies are doing and have done. A regular \$3.00 book—378 pages, written by the world's greatest experts—hundreds of unusual illustrations—dozens of clear-cut, valuable maps. Our arrangement with The London Times permits us to offer a limited number of copies of this famous book for 98c.

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DRS. SHORES & SHORES
TWO RELIABLE SPECIALISTS
Rooms 212 to 215
Henne Bldg., Third
and Spring, En-
trance, 132 Third
St., Los Angeles, Cal.
33 years of
successful specializing
in the treatment of
Glands, Chronic and
Nervous Diseases of
MEN AND WOMEN
is a positive guarantee that Dr. Shores
have the skill and experience and are
able and willing to keep your secret.
Treat you absolutely on the square. Low
rates, easy payments. Up-to-date treat-
ment. Medicines free. No extra charge
for consultation.
Office Hours: 9-5; evenings, 7-9.
Sundays, 10 to 12.

SEATTLE (Wash.) March 12.—The
customs records here show that the
William F. Frye cleared for "Queens-
town or Falmouth for orders," and that
Plymouth was not mentioned in the
ship's papers, as reported to have
been asserted by German officers of the
F. A. Riel Friedrich.

AUSTRIAN POSITION
IS STRENGTHENED.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
VIENNA (via London) March 12.—
The following official communication
was issued tonight:
"The positions of our troops newly
won in Russian Poland and Western
Galicia have been strengthened. The
enemy's attacks are no longer re-
peated.
"Near Nowodol (on the Pilica east
of Tomaszow in Poland) our artil-
lery yesterday after a brief but vi-
gorous action silenced several hostile
batteries.
"In the Carpathians, after a bitter
fight, we captured a place on the
road between Cienia and Baligrod, and
the adjacent heights were cleared of
the enemy during a heavy snow-
storm.
"In the western neighboring sector
a strong offensive attack failed. On
the remainder of the front in the Car-

STEWART
321 West Third St. 3rd Floor
\$25 SUITS
UP TO \$100
TAKE ELEVATOR—SAVE \$10

The Times Free Information Bureau

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THE TIMES FREE INFORMATION BUREAU is for the accommodation and benefit of persons seeking interesting routes of travel, desirable hotels and rest, recreation and recuperation at the seashore or in the mountains.
Particulars are furnished by competent attendants and by correspondence to the general public regarding rates and attractions of railroad and steamship lines, hotels and pleasure and health resorts. Photographs, descriptive circulars and transportation literature are kept on hand for inspection and distribution. Plans are obtainable here in a few minutes without the delay incident to writing for it, all the information necessary for a safe and enjoyable journey or vacation. This service is absolutely free. Literature also may be obtained at the New Times Building, Broadway at First street.
PERSONS CONTEMPLATING VISITING LOS ANGELES ARE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE THEIR MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE BUREAU.

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HOTEL DEL MONTE

125 Miles South of San Francisco
Main Line Southern Pacific R. R.

All Round Trip Trans-Continental Tickets Good For

Del Monte

Phone Home 60777 and Our Special Representative will call on you.

H. R. WARNER, Manager

New Arlington Hotel

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
3 KINDS OF GOLF

NINE-HOLE LINKS ON HOPE RANCH
TWELVE-HOLE LINKS ON HOTEL GROUNDS
INDOOR GOLF INSIDE OF HOTEL

An absolutely first-class hotel—all outside rooms, affording plenty of light and air—headquarters for tourists from all parts of the world. Private lavatories, connection with all rooms. Ideal climate the year round. E. P. Dunn, Lessee. Full particulars from D. P. Robertson, Steamship Agency, Spring and 4th Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

RADIUM SULPHUR SPRINGS
Natural Radio-Active Mineral Water
IV SPARKLES AND FOAMS LIKE CHAMPAGNE.
Not Bathing and Treatment cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis, Paralysis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Cough, Bronchitis, Liver, Kidney, Diabetes, Bright's, Blood, Heart and Nervous Diseases, Female Troubles, Doctor's Advice Free. Water delivered, sent for bottles.
Neptune Avenue Cars Direct to Springs, Los Angeles.

Hotel Green AMERICAN PLAN BLDG.
PASADENA EUROPEAN PLAN BLDG.
Los Angeles Representative,
D. P. Robertson Steamship Agency,
California Savings Bank,
Spring and Fourth Sts.

Hotel Virginia LONG BEACH
Center of all winter social events. Absolutely first-class. American Plan, Golf, Tennis, Surf Bathing, and many other diversions. No rates in tariff during 1931.

OCEAN PARK HOTEL 45 MINUTES FROM LOS ANGELES
A new five-story building. Ocean front and Pier Ave. Ocean Park, Cal. Will make winter rates, \$5 per week and up. The famous Casino Cafe in same building.
OILMAN & LICK, Proprietors and Managers.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF CLIMATE—
YOU WILL FIND AT PALM SPRINGS MT. LOMA
EUROPEAN PLAN, DINING ROOM, LA CARTA
—COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE—

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A. H. JACUITH, Manager, 2127 West Sixth St.

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TAHITI AND NEW ZEALAND
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16,000 Tons Displacement
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SPECIAL LOW RATES
Wellington \$200.00 Sydney \$225.00 Melbourne \$250.00
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\$337.50 SPECIAL PAC. OCEAN TOUR \$337.50
To Sydney, via Tahiti, Rarotonga and Wellington, and returning to San Francisco or Vancouver via Auckland, Fiji and Honolulu. First class. Stopovers any point en route. Tickets good for one year.

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Information and illustrated pamphlets free on application.

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The Ocean Way

From SAN FRANCISCO TO PORTLAND, via Astoria

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March 15th
and every four days thereafter.

Same Time and Rates as via Rail
Meals and Berth included

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J. H. STONE
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AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN
S. S. Company
Regular Freight Service
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WESTINGHOUSE From New York, 19 days to Los Angeles
S. S. "KODAK" sails March 15th.
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From Boston
S. S. "ALBANY" sails March 15th.
S. S. "HOLLAND" sails March 15th.
EASTBOUND From Pier A, Los Angeles
S. S. "PACIFIC" sails March 24th.
S. S. "ALBANY" sails April 1st.
901 California Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
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NEW ROUTE EAST
THROUGH THE
PANAMA CANAL
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17 DELIGHTFUL DAYS

AMERICAN LARGE AMERICAN
TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS
From San Francisco, May 25, June 15
From New York, May 1-22, June 15
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ONE WAY WATER-MAIL RETURN.
Panama Pacific Line
815 West 5th St., San Francisco.
Local Mail or Steamship Agents.

San Diego
Stop at the
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11 Stories, Steel and
Concrete, Center of
Business District, Sixth
and Broadway.
Free Auto Bus meets Trains and Steamers.
Rates: 1 person, \$1.00; 2 persons, \$1.50;
3 persons, \$2.00; 4 persons, \$2.50; 5 persons,
\$3.00; 6 persons, \$3.50; 7 persons, \$4.00;
8 persons, \$4.50; 9 persons, \$5.00; 10 persons,
\$5.50; 11 persons, \$6.00; 12 persons, \$6.50;
13 persons, \$7.00; 14 persons, \$7.50; 15 persons,
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TO LET—

Only \$21.
 PER. 10175.
 AND LARGE
 rages. \$22.50.
 ROOM HOUSE.
 2 AVE. Prices

TO LET
 furnished
 25TH ST.
 TO LET -
 ers Bus
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 TO LET -
 modern.
 52524.

LIVE STOCK WANTED
WANTED TO BUY...
ATTORNEYS
Wanted to buy...
BOILERMAKING
Wanted to buy...
DRESSMAKING
Wanted to buy...
MASSAGE
Wanted to buy...
MODELING
Wanted to buy...
MANICURING
Wanted to buy...
NURSES
Wanted to buy...
MACHINERY
Wanted to buy...

JAPAN ELECTION TO STIR EMPIRE.
Millions to Demand a Share in the Government.
Democracy vs. Bureaucracy the Issue to be Decided.
Entire Country in Throes of a Political Campaign.

SOCIALISTS VOTE AGAINST BUDGET.
[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
LONDON, March 12.—The Prussian Diet accepted the budget on Tuesday night, says a Reuters message from Berlin. The Socialists voted against the measure, members voted against the measure.

HUNTINGTON FINALS TO BE PLAYED OFF TODAY.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
PASADENA, March 12.—Sensational tennis marked a strenuous three-set match between the Barker brothers and Peterson and Clover, two Los Angeles High School stars, in the third session of the annual Huntington-Maryland tennis tournament here today.

EL PASO MILKMEN WAIT FOR JONES.
[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Tom Jones was running out of convincing conversation if the following dispatch from El Paso, Tex., tonight can be believed.

FORD SALESMEN HOLD BANQUET.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
CHICAGO, March 12.—Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, has declined an offer of \$12,500 and \$500 for training expenses to meet Charlie White of Chicago in a twenty-round championship contest. It was announced today.

GERMANS DRIVE FRENCH FROM ALSATIAN MOUNTAINS.
[A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.]
BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Unusual modes of warfare were seen on a mountain by the queer name of Hartmannswillerkopf near Steinbach in Alsace in January. The top of the mountain forms a plateau, 1000 feet high, looking down upon the Rhine Valley to the Northwest of Muelhausen. In peaceful times it is a favorite resort for the geologists and botanists of Strasbourg and Freiburg Universities.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM AND HOW TO SOLVE IT.
[A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.]
BERLIN, Feb. 27.—A pamphlet, giving in brief form the result of four months' study of the food supply problem by a group of distinguished German scientists, has just appeared here. The chief editor is Dr. Paul Eltschinger, head of the Berlin High School. The cover announcement states that the book is intended to show the seriousness of the situation and the means to assure our food supply, and the whole is the result of four months' work in which, after initial differences of opinion, all the writers were finally united on all essential points.

TODAY'S SPORTS IN SOUTH.
White Sox vs. Athletics at Washington Park, baseball.
Orange county track meet at Anaheim.
Los Angeles county track meet at Long Beach.
Bonita at Downey, baseball.
Claremont at El Monte, baseball.
Poly High vs. Y.M.C.A., baseball.
Track meet at Corpton.
Los Angeles Country Club invitation golf finals.
Norwalk at Citrus Union, baseball.

Officials Guests.

—and the Worst

PARDON PLAN FOR ABE RUEF RECALLS PROMISE.

It Is Yet to Come

443-445-447 South Broadway

AUCTION

TUESDAY, MARCH 18—11 A.M.
1771 Second Ave.
House has all late style built-in features—hardwood floors, Pullman breakfast-room, etc. Owner leaving. Positive sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STROUSE & HULL, Auctioneers
402 Black Bridge
Main 5161; 6235A

AUCTION
TODAY AT 10 A.M.
At 607 E. Seventh St.
Stoves—Ranges—Repair Parts.
J. J. SUGARMAN,
Auctioneer.

Aunt Sally's Advice
to Beauty-Seekers

WELL, D. says: "My face is freckled by the sunburned spots I try seems to help much. There is something that will really take care of those 'freckle spots'." Have you tried the treatment recommended to Minnie? Follow this rule to remove your obstinate freckles.

Minnie K. says: "What should I do for deep lines under my eyes and across my forehead? Such are fast obliging by having affected portions in a good astringent and tonic lotion. I used the excellent skin cream as well as relaxed tissue. Here's a reliable formula: 1 oz. powdered kaolin, 1 pt. witch hazel, mix and use daily until entirely relieved."

Minnie L. says: "I have been so well as the pimples, may easily be removed by using the following recipe: 1 oz. salicylic acid like cold cream and brass morning with warm water. Then clear skin and facial wrinkles, oil soft and private complexion. Mercifully wash with all drugs, is better than cosmetics for any complexion trouble. One ounce sufficient for most conditions.—Woman's World."

Rialto Seedless Lemons

For history and other information address California Orchard Development Corp., 303-S. Hill St., Los Angeles.

Pacific Factory Building Houses

Big reduction in prices! High Bungalow Book sent Pacific Portland Cement Co., 1429 R. Hill St., Los Angeles. Phone: Main 1225. 5165. Branch: 145 Main St. Orem, Utah.

Pioneer Roofing
MADE LAND OVERCALIFORNIA
BY PIONEER PAPER CO. 247-251 S. LA ST.

Foo & Wing Herb Co.

Have never moved from 203 S. Olive St. T. FOO YUEN, Herbalist.

More than 20 years at this location. You are invited to call.

I WOULDA BELIEVED
IT IF I HADN' SEEN IT

At all dealers, Price 25c., 50c. & \$1.00
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc. Phila. & St. Louis

DRINK
Puritas
DISTILLED WATER

HAROLD L. ARNOLD
MOTOR
HUDSON
111-26 SOUTH OLIVE ST.

INDESTRUCTO
TRUNKS
Are Guaranteed
For Five Years
Against Damage,
Loss or Fire.
INDESTRUCTO **TRUNKS**
224 West Fifth

SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE.
Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Meet the Statesmen of Argentina and Chile.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
RIO JANEIRO, March 12.—Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, probably will visit Argentina and Chile in May. It is believed here that he will confer at Buenos Aires on May 25 with Joseph Luis Murature, Argentine Foreign Minister, and Manuel Salinas, who holds the same portfolio in the Chilean Cabinet.

relative humidity, 5 a.m., 87 per cent.; 5 p.m., 89 per cent. Wind 5 a.m. northeast velocity 5 miles.

ests to build a \$250,000 plant to handle the invention of Dr. Walter G. Pittman of the Bureau of Mines—a process for the manufacture of gas-oil, dyestuffs and explosives.

government, has already applied for patents on Dr. Rittman's invention. The inventor will give details of the plan for utilizing it.

Dr. Rittman's invention has been explained to a number of manufacturers and is expected to result in the manufacture of numerous articles.

**CRIST'S SLAYER
IS ARRESTED.**

**THE CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE
MURDERERS CLEARS NEW
BRITAIN MYSTERY.**

[BY A. F. DAY WIRE.]

WILMINGTON (Del.) March 12.—William Montvid was today taken to the murder of the Rev. Joseph Zebrus, priest of the Lithuanian Church at New Britain, Ct., and his housekeeper, February 8, according to Chief of Police Black and New Britain detectives. The man, who had been working here for the murder of a policeman last Saturday.

Montvid said, according to the police, that he had actually kill the victims, but he was present when the murder was committed. He said that Krakus was the principal in the slaying. Montvid said that he arranged for the murder by selecting a date and arranging for the meeting of the men implicated and when they met at the appointed place all went together to the house and he alleged that he saw the people murdered.

The prisoner did not tell how it was actually done but he made a complete confession, which was written out and read, according to the police.

Krakus and Montvid were arrested on the night of the slaying in which a policeman was killed and several other policemen and two citizens

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END-CARUTHERS

Dainty

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apply your summer
full and complete
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MARRIAGE LICENSES
The following marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk today:
WILLIAM W. WILSON, 34, and MRS. MARY W. WILSON, 34, both of Los Angeles, to be married at 10 o'clock a.m. on March 14, 1915, at the residence of the bride.

PERFECT BABIES TO MATE

FOR GOOD OF THE RACE.
Remarkable Pact Between the Mothers of Hundred-Point Infants.

By the Federal Census (1910)—819,358
By the City Directory (1915)—514,358

At Maturity.
The following are the essential facts of interest to scientists in connection with the 100-point-perfect boy and the 100-point-perfect girl baby dedicated to each other by the respective mothers yesterday for the most remarkable experiment in the history of eugenics:

	Perfect boy.	Perfect girl.
Name	Alene Houck	
Age	17 months	
Weight at birth	8 pounds	
Present weight	25 1/2 pounds	
Height	34 inches	
Circumference of head	19 inches	
Circumference of chest	20 inches	
Circumference of abdomen	20 inches	
Length of arm	13 inches	
Length of leg	14 inches	
Parentage	German-Irish	
First prizes won	Six	

At Last.
The knell of one of California's best-known institutions was sounded yesterday, when the railroad issued an order wiping out switching charges on all cars moving in interstate traffic, or between points in the State. The saving to Los Angeles merchants will amount to \$100,000 a year, according to Traffic Manager Gregson of the Associated Jobbers.

California is Last State in Union to Do It.

Saves Our Shippers Third of Million a Year.

Associated Jobbers and other commercial organizations of the State petitioned the railroad to discontinue the charge on cars in interstate traffic. The railroad refused, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court in June, 1914, the charge on cars moving in interstate traffic was wiped out. The saving to Los Angeles merchants under this decision is estimated at \$250,000 yearly. With this decision a precedent, the

Caught.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FAILS SMUGGLER.

OSCAR MILES, who had all but completed a ten-day sentence inflicted by Judge Bledsoe, in the United States District Court, on his plea of guilty in connection with the operations of the Fauser gang of alleged smoking-opium smugglers, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to escape yesterday at the Federal Building.

At Last.

WAR EFFACES IMMIGRATION.

Few Hundreds to Los Angeles from Europe in Place of Many Thousands.
Under the blighting influence of war, immigration to this country from Europe dwindled from 20,209 persons in January, 1914, to 5506 the corresponding month of this year, a decrease of 73 per cent., according to a report received yesterday by General Passenger Agent Peck of the Salt Lake from the Transcontinental Passenger Association. Only 775 of those who arrived in January of this year were ticketed to the Pacific Coast, showing that there is more concentration than ever before in the industrial centers of the East.

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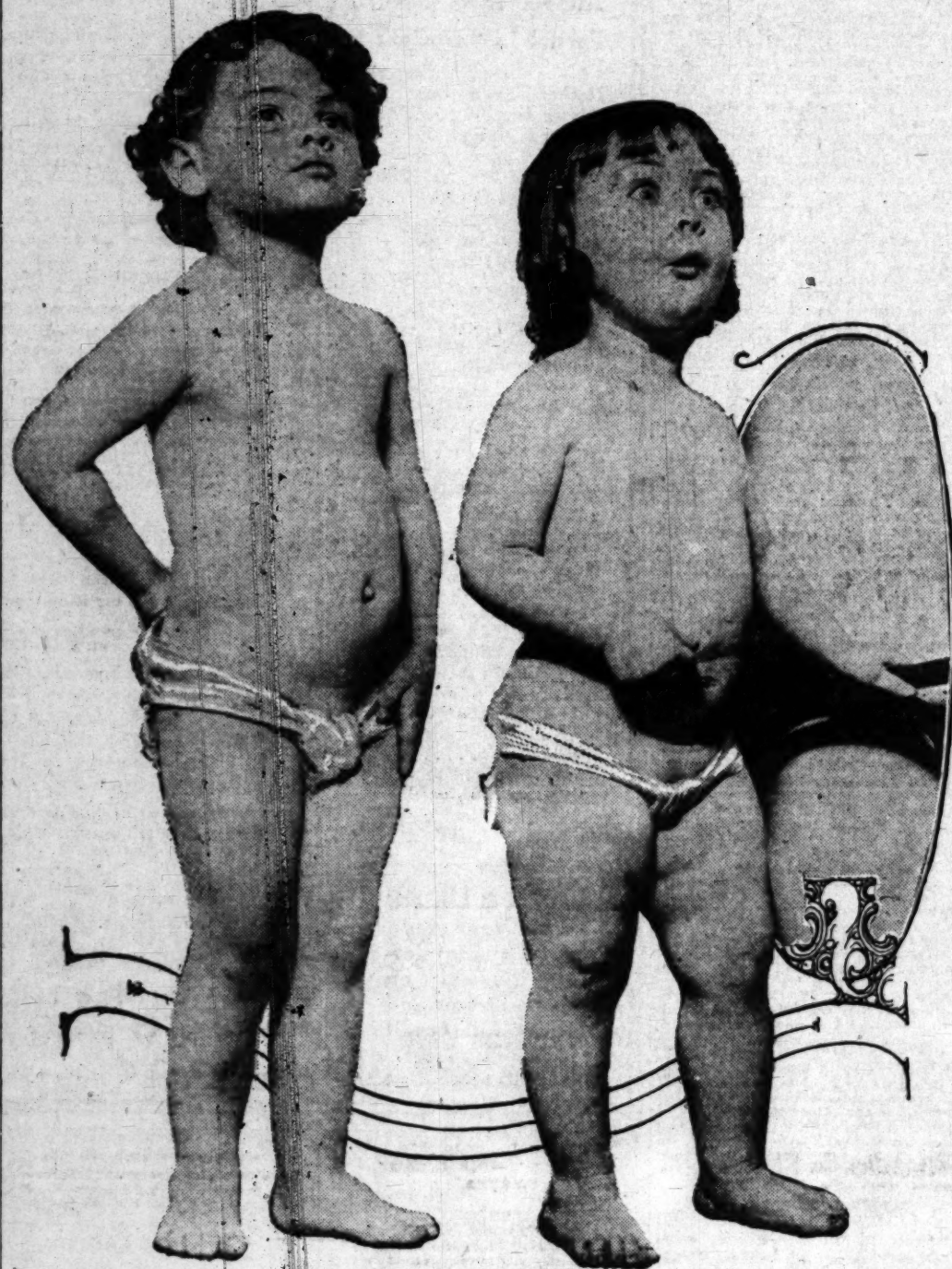
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The Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

Parents Plan Future Union in Eugenics' Name.



This is the perfect boy and the perfect girl.

William Flynn and Alene Houck, each of whom scored 100 points under the most rigid examination and tests of experts at the Eugenic Congress. Their respective parents plan to continue the regime now observed until William becomes a perfect man and Alene a perfect woman. Then the parents hope they will wed and, if the theory of eugenics is correct, their children should exceed in physique anything the present generation has produced.

DEATH SILENCES GIFTED TONGUE.
ELOQUENT PLEADER IN BEFORE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL.
Attorney Burnett, prominent at the bar in California and Illinois, Member of Firm Lincoln, founded, Victim of Chronic Alcoholism, Won Many Notable Cases.

Frank W. Burnett, a wealthy and prominent attorney, whose pleading at the bar in California and Illinois established him in a high position in his profession, died at his residence, No. 1609 West Eighth street, yesterday, from Bright's disease. He was at one time a member of the law firm which Abraham Lincoln established in Springfield, Ill. He was 64 years old.

A member of the Burnett family, established in New York in 1723, Mr. Burnett lived up to the traditions of the family name. He was born in Jackson, Mich., in 1851, his father, Benjamin F. Burnett, later becoming a leading lawyer in Illinois. In 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and he was admitted to the bar, and he was admitted to the bar.

Just Furniture Polish.

THEIR EXCUSE NEMESIS FOR VENICE BURGLARS.

A FORMULA for furniture polish, harmless in itself, but of great value as a clue to a series of burglaries in Venice Thursday night, resulted in the arrest of two men who the police say are expert cracksmen, and the recovery of several stolen watches, pins and diamonds to the value of \$1000.

It was at the home of George Atwood, No. 1448 Rialto boulevard, that the burglars paid a call shortly before daylight yesterday. They were surprised as they were leaving the house and in their haste dropped a bundle of the polish formulas. This was the clue that led to the arrest of F. E. Martin and V. J. Buratti yesterday afternoon at a house on Maple avenue, which had been used as a clearinghouse by the thieves.

DITCH CHARGES FOR SWITCHING.

Railroads Order Practice to be Discontinued.

California is Last State in Union to Do It.

Saves Our Shippers Third of Million a Year.

The knell of one of California's best-known institutions was sounded yesterday, when the railroad issued an order wiping out switching charges on all cars moving in interstate traffic, or between points in the State. The saving to Los Angeles merchants will amount to \$100,000 a year, according to Traffic Manager Gregson of the Associated Jobbers.

California is Last State in Union to Do It.

Saves Our Shippers Third of Million a Year.

Associated Jobbers and other commercial organizations of the State petitioned the railroad to discontinue the charge on cars in interstate traffic. The railroad refused, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court in June, 1914, the charge on cars moving in interstate traffic was wiped out. The saving to Los Angeles merchants under this decision is estimated at \$250,000 yearly. With this decision a precedent, the

Caught.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FAILS SMUGGLER.

OSCAR MILES, who had all but completed a ten-day sentence inflicted by Judge Bledsoe, in the United States District Court, on his plea of guilty in connection with the operations of the Fauser gang of alleged smoking-opium smugglers, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to escape yesterday at the Federal Building.

At Last.

WAR EFFACES IMMIGRATION.

Few Hundreds to Los Angeles from Europe in Place of Many Thousands.
Under the blighting influence of war, immigration to this country from Europe dwindled from 20,209 persons in January, 1914, to 5506 the corresponding month of this year, a decrease of 73 per cent., according to a report received yesterday by General Passenger Agent Peck of the Salt Lake from the Transcontinental Passenger Association. Only 775 of those who arrived in January of this year were ticketed to the Pacific Coast, showing that there is more concentration than ever before in the industrial centers of the East.

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Continued on Eleventh Page.

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The report shows a continual decrease in immigration from the time the war broke out to date. In July, 1914, the total arrivals were 88,693 persons. This total dropped to 8804 in December, and is still going down, as is shown by the report for January.

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Continued on Eighteenth Page.

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Continued on Twentieth Page.

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Continued on Twenty-second Page.

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Continued on Twenty-fourth Page.

Continued on Twenty-fifth Page.

Continued on Twenty-sixth Page.

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Continued on Twenty-eighth Page.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
Daily, Sunday, Illustrated Weekly and Semi-Weekly.
Member, Class A, of the Associated Press. Transmitted by wire to all parts of the world.
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LOS ANGELES (Loce Ahng-hay-lis)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.
Trend of the Financial News.

CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.
(At Home.) Heavy manufacturing shows a decided increase. Idleness is diminishing. Retail spring trade shows an improvement. The mail-order business is expanding, and a more cheerful feeling is evidenced in all financial markets. The lumber trade is more active than for months, textile mills have begun to buy cotton to their limit, and silk mills are on full time. The automobile and ammunition centers, where large war contracts have been received, are doing even better than was expected.
(Abroad.) France has excluded all foreign securities from the bourse to prevent its enemies from drawing money out of the country. The new war loan issue of \$900,000,000 has been three-fourths subscribed. (For details see financial pages.)

STANDING AND WITHSTANDING.
For forts that have been wiped from the earth two or three times in press dispatches and in reports from the allies, the Dardanelles seem to preserve their existence with something akin to stubbornness.

BEGINNING AT HOME.
They are distributing free potatoes among the poor in Chicago. Glad to hear it. Many of the poor in the United States have been wishing they could go to Belgium in order to get a little free American food.

DISTRUSTFUL.
They have strangled the son of Abdul Hamid. You will want to make a joke about that. So did we at first. It is always so easy to say: "You are a stranger and therefore you must be wrong; we do not understand you, hence we condemn you."

FASHIONABLE APPENDICITIS.
One of the dire consequences of being a member of President Wilson's Cabinet has become apparent. Son-in-law McAdoo has gone into a Washington hospital to have his vermiform appendix removed. It is to be hoped that appendicitis will not become a prevalent and fashionable disorder among treasury officials.

IT IS AND IT ISN'T.
This is an age in which we hear a great deal about poise. It is not a fruit salad, but has something to do with modern styles. It is not so much worn as it is talked about. Many people who have poise have nothing else. Others who have it become so enthusiastic about it that they drown it out. One thing is certain, poise isn't just deadness.

IN HUMAN.
A man asked for something to eat and when the lady took him to her kitchen and set out an abundance of good food he knocked her unconscious and stole what money there was in the house. Such things make the natural kind hearts of our citizens wither with suspicion. It is too bad that deserving indigents must suffer for the sins of such monsters.

FRANK DIPLOMACY.
Villa has now established a vice-consulate here and the fact is being advertised. We are glad to have the office in the open. For a long time everybody has suspected that Villa was represented by almost nobody knew by whom. Things will have to be more settled before any of the representatives of the different Mexican governments can be taken seriously.

A SUSPICIOUS VIAND.
An article in The Times of Friday morning asked: "What is chop suey?" We used to think we knew until one day we went into a Chinese kitchen. The cook was very proud of the institution and showed us around with elaborate politeness. He led us to a tub on top of a tub. In the first one there were two big turtles of a rather soft-baked variety. In the tub underneath our heathen friend had about a hundred slender little eels about two feet long, with bodies no bigger than small snakes. The cook grinned with animated appreciation. "All same chop suey," he said. We have never cared for that frigid dish since that visit. Indeed it has occurred to us to remember that we are vegetarians any time we find ourselves in a Chinese restaurant. We love our fellow-man, but we do not feel compelled to endorse his cooking.

MODERN PROGRESS.
It is discouraging to find that many of our ultra-progressive legislative proposals were tried by conservative old England centuries ago. Take that recently-proposed law in Kansas to prevent the women entrapping husbands with cosmetics, false hair and such like false lures. Here is a copy of an act in force in 1770:
"All women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether Irish, maid or widow, who shall impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and the like misdeemeanors; and the marriage under such circumstances, upon conviction of the offending party, shall be null and void, and—"
It does kind of take the conceit out of a fine progressive nation to discover that the old countries have merely got beyond us, doesn't it?

A FIFTY-MILLION-DOLLAR FOLLY.

For California to incur a debt of fifty millions of dollars to purchase the bankrupt and industrially dead Western Pacific Railroad would be so unwise that it is a source of surprise that anybody except those financially interested in such a purchase should be found to favor the folly.

The Western Pacific Railroad is industrially dead. In fact it "died a-borning." It is beyond the power of any man or combination of men to breathe the breath of life into the corpse.

There are now nine transcontinental railroads in operation—the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Salt Lake, with terminals at Los Angeles; the Central Pacific, terminating at San Francisco; the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and Northern Pacific, terminating at Portland; the Great Northern, terminating at Seattle; and the Canadian Pacific and the new Canadian Northern, terminating at Vancouver. Indeed it may be said that all nine of these roads, by means of northern and southern connections, have terminals in every coast city from San Diego Bay to Puget Sound.

Why add a tenth road? The commerce of the country does not need it, and the cost of its purchase and conduct would rest heavily upon the people of California. The people are adequately protected now against overcharges for freight and passengers by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the verified and published returns of the nine roads in operation do not show that their stockholders are receiving excessive dividends or more than a modest return for their investments.

Railroad managers and railroad officials are made, not born. It takes years of experience to create one that will prove entirely efficient. In the event of the State of California plunging all unprepared into the ownership and control of a new transcontinental road, could it be reasonably hoped that the kind of men that would be selected by political influences to conduct the road would honestly and satisfactorily perform the duties for which they would be unfitted by experience and previous environments?

Fifty millions of dollars is a good deal of money for even so rich a State as California. It would be a burden of about twenty dollars on every inhabitant, or about one hundred dollars for every male adult. And what would we get for it?—two streams of rust, a right of way, a limited amount of rolling stock and a property that could not, even under intelligent and honest management, be made to pay the interest on the \$50,000,000 of bonds issued for its purchase, with the chances that its management would be neither intelligent nor honest.

MEXICAN CRISIS DEVELOPS.

The Washington administration at last appears determined to take aggressive action in suppressing disorder in Mexico. The protests of the world powers cannot longer be left unheeded. For almost a hundred years the nations of Europe have subscribed to the Monroe doctrine, which provides as a fundamental premise that the United States shall guard the welfare of the Western Hemisphere and foreign interference shall not be tolerated. Now those powers have, with polite firmness, thrust the Mexican situation before the administration's attention and asked, with unmistakable emphasis, that it be ameliorated. The problem is intensely vexatious. The Mexican people have allowed all civil authority to be destroyed and show a strong inclination to rebel against any military authority—even of their own leaders. They may be capable of self-government, but they seem incapable of getting in the mood even to attempt self-government. Rather than work they rob; rather than punish offenders by legal methods they murder; rather than attempt to restore order the military leaders themselves urge the people to confiscation and destruction.

It is probable that not an unimpaired hacienda may be found south of the Rio Grande; it is certain that not one large plantation is furnishing a full harvest. Cities have been wrecked; finance is reduced to the circulation of worthless paper issued by this chief or that general; food is diminishing; murder increases; and the property of foreigners is suffering more and more encroachments.

Hence the positive insistence of the world powers that effective action be taken by the United States, or—! The alternative is obvious. If the United States will not adhere to the Monroe doctrine it is stipidity to expect other nations will do so. The problem has not become simpler through the procrastination of the Washington administration, and the policy of "watchful waiting" has allowed anarchy to gain force rather than to wear itself out.

The future does not appear pleasant, but it does not warrant pessimism; and all through the nation those who have seen fit to disagree with President Wilson's policies and politics are hoping, just as sincerely as his warmest friends, that he may find some means of permanently solving the frightful problem.

TO FORCE PEACE.

Peace in Europe by dint of reasonable persuasion seems to be out of the question. The one-half of the world at present committed to war will heed no overtures from the other half still dedicated to peace. The fighting nations might listen, however, to a voice speaking with authority from a combination strong enough to compel a hearing. As the slaughter and loss goes on, belligerency begins to exhaust itself and neutrality grows proportionately stronger.

There is no doubt that the nations at peace are today powerful enough to command—not to request—an immediate armistice that peace terms may be discussed. Having once called a halt in the march of destruction, it will be less difficult for diplomacy to turn to the paths of permanent adjustment of ancient quarrels.

How could the neutrals make a protest against the continuation of the war effective? The undertaking would have to be universal in its scope, but desperate diseases require heroic treatment. The United States, the South American republics, Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Spain, the Balkan states and China, acting in concert, could turn the warring nations from their present course and make them submit their briefs to an international court of arbitration. Identical notes, backed by the governments and peoples of all these countries, would have to be addressed to the

Something Due.



allied powers on the one hand and to the Teutonic combination on the other.

These notes should state specifically in unmistakable language that they require the arrangement of an immediate armistice to last until representatives from all nations in the world could be convened to draw up permanent peace terms. These terms, it would be understood, will include general national reduction in armaments, the formation of a world-wide court of justice with a universal military and naval police force to ensure obedience to its decrees.

The notes should also state specifically that if either of the belligerent groups refused to accede to the armistice offered by the neutrals, their whole armed and economic powers would be thrown into the scale against the belligerents so refusing.

With the hostile groups so evenly matched neither could afford to continue the war against such overwhelming odds. Also both of them could thus lay down their arms with no loss to national honor, prestige or dignity. By guaranteeing to every nation involved in the great war territorial integrity the cry of the war parties that this is a fight for national existence could no longer serve as an answer to the protests of humanity.

The world may not yet be sufficiently advanced in the science of combination to carry through this programme. Racial pride and exclusiveness may still be too prevalent. At any rate only when peace can speak with a universal voice will it make itself audible above the roar of the cannon and the shrieking of the shells.

RETURN OF THE SAILING SHIP.

The pernicious activities of the submarines have sent many ocean steamers to the bottom. This, with the consequent advance in the cost of marine insurance, has so increased the rates of ocean freightage as to cause a return of square-rigged sailing vessels to the carrying trade, especially the South American traffic, for there is no zone of destruction in front of the Atlantic or Pacific coasts of South America within which the submarine assassins of the ships of commerce can sink their victims to death and escape responsibility, because nobody knows who did the deed any more than the bleeding victim of an auto knows who knocked him down and maimed him, because the cowardly chauffeur concealed his number and hurried away.

The renaissance—so to speak—of the sailing ship will not be without its charms to travelers who are not in a hurry to reach their destination. Once more the strident voice of the first mate will be heard crying, "Starboard watch, ahoy! Lie aloft, you sons of biscuits, and double-reef the fore-top gallant sail." Once more the sailors will sing:

"Haul away the bowline, the maintop bowline;
Haul away the bowline, the bowline haul."
Then there will be the lyric of the pump:

"Were you ever down in Mobile Bay,
Johnnie, come tell us and pump away,
A screwing cotton by the day,
Johnnie, come tell us and pump away,
Aye, aye, pump away,
Johnnie, come tell us and pump away."
It is a long, long weary day since those who went down to the sea in ships bowed their ribs and damned their tarry twilight, but the day is coming again when the main brace will be applied. There are now, for the first time in many years, vessels with wide yardarms which have found dockage in the Mystic River in Connecticut. There are laid up at New Bedford American whaling vessels, "staple wooden ships of sixty years ago," which will now emerge from

their shelters and engage in carrying coal, pigiron, phosphates, lumber, crude rubber, cork, marble, cement and other articles which, beyond all peradventure, are non-contraband of war.

Majestic upon the seas will be the white-winged argosies of commerce. Hail and welcome to them!

THE UNDESIRABLES.

It is said that Lord Kitchener is sternly uncompromising in regard to the undesirable elements in the volunteer army. The slackers and wasters, the thieves and rogues and moral perverts who have accompanied the enlisted colonial contingents are being shipped back without ceremony to the land from which they came.

Which is hard on the colonies. Only the very flower of them are considered good enough for enemy bullets and muddy trenches. Many a township that had heaved a sigh of relief as it saw its pet bad men safely off the premises and thanked Providence for this simple elucidation of an embarrassing responsibility must be smashing its collective teeth as the gentlemen arrive back with unseasonably promptitude and take up their old callings.

Australia in particular is not attempting to hide its disgust at the state of affairs. The Sydney Bulletin goes so far as to suggest that these undesirables be formed into a separate contingent which would be called upon to lead the very forefront of the battle and break the shock for the flower of the race to come after. These, they say, could be so easily spared and few would be found to pay them the tribute of a parting sigh.

The lot of the bad man is certainly a cruel one when he is not even regarded as suitable food for shrapnel, when his blood is considered unworthy to darken the waters of the Year, to stain the fair land of France. It would seem that even the devil himself is not prepared to accord them a welcome.

Truly it is a subtle policy which makes accepted enlistment a badge of respectability, a testimonial of good character. No conscript army could achieve anything as lofty as that.

Little Towns with Big Names.
[Washington Post:] The names of our great cities are in a number of cases also borne by small villages and towns throughout the country. For instance, there is in Henderson county, Tex., a small place, which contains but few inhabitants and dwellings, that is called New York, says the National Real Estate Journal.

In addition to the big city on Lake Michigan, there are three little Chicagos and two New Chicagos. One Chicago is in the mountains of Marion county, Ky. Another is quite a town in Huron county, O., and the other is in Dawson county, Tex. There are seven little Philadelphias, none of them particularly distinguished by thrift or enterprise. One is in Jefferson county, N. Y. There are at least two towns that have adopted the name of Hub—in Georgia and Mississippi—presumably in compliment to Boston. Brooklyn is a favorite name. There are over twenty Brooklyns; but none more pleasantly situated than Brooklyn, Pa.

Nearly every State has a Washington. Washington, Ky., is one of the oldest towns in the State, and is almost of an age with the national capital.

There are a number of Baltimores, and some States have more than one. New Baltimores are also numerous. High in the snow-capped Big Horn mountains of Wyoming is a Buffalo.

National Editorial Service.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY WALDO G. MORSE,
Councillor in the American Academy of Jurisprudence.

THE New Trade Commission appointed by President Wilson in accordance with recent legislation enacted by Congress is about to organize for the purpose of doing unto many what the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Corporation Commission have done unto few—and not necessarily as they would be done by. Of this new commission the President has said that it is charged with duties rivaling those of the Supreme Court of the United States, and considerable speculation has arisen as to whether or not the personnel of the new body is to be comparable in the world of business with that of the supreme judicial body in the world of law.

Yet it is not with the personality of this commission that we need to deal at the moment, but with the tendency to delegate to commissions generally such broad powers that we seem to be developing along lines more closely akin to the bureaucratic government of Russia than to those laid down in the Constitution of the United States for the establishment of a true democracy. For President Wilson, going further in his description of the powers of this commission, might have said that it not only rivals the Supreme Court in that it may adjudicate, but also partakes of the power of Congress in the making of the laws under which it is later to decide cases, and still further that it encroaches upon the prerogatives of the President himself in that it is also to execute those laws and adjudications. Thus in itself it comprehends the three branches of government provided for by the Constitution—the legislative, the judicial and the executive.

Not only have we the several commissions specially created as such by Congress and the National Reserve Board, which in reality is a financial Congressional commission, but in addition both the government postal monopoly and the Treasury Department have maintained, and do maintain, bodies exercising similar triplicate functions, while in the administration of the several States may be found an ever-growing number of tribunals, oligarchies or other boards generally known as commissions. It is surely something more than a coincidence that, as the new Trade Commission is brought into existence, we hear the crash of a ruined Public Service Commission in the State of New York. A new Trade Commission promises "Even-handed justice, vigilant protection of the public interest from encroachment of dishonest business and, as well, constructed help to business which is fairly desirous of accommodating itself to the law," and the public faith in commissions in general, our hope springs eternal and our charity contrives to provide places for the faithful.

It is not a new principle in government—this delegation of plenary powers to a few men—whether a Roman triumvirate, a Committee of Public Safety in the days of the French revolution, or of crises in frontier camps, or to a Federal commission of the United States government of today. Yet it may be said that in these earlier instances the exigencies of the moment were more acute than seems to be the case at the present time. In what has almost come to be the Federal practice of copying the States—when Congress has neither the time nor the patience thoroughly to meet a situation there is then one way out—to delegate its legislative authority to a commission and to accord also what it does not possess, namely, the executive and judicial functions.

It seems to be the latest fad in materia politica. If the body politic has a pain Congress assigns a committee to diagnose the case. When the committee has given it up a commission is appointed. The commission is authorized, empowered and ordered to effect a cure, and thereupon it proceeds to examine, prescribe, compound and administer remedies, excise parts and decently inter the same.

Yet these commissions are not truly legislative, for they do not proceed by debate or deliberation in public and they are not authorized constitutionally. They are not truly judicial, for they are bound by no forms of procedure or requirement that counsel be heard, or that opinions be written. Neither are they, of necessity, learned in anything. They are not truly executive, for they are not restricted to the enforcement of statutes which they neither make nor can alter, or the law as adjudicated by courts. Still they make the rules, which are laws; render decisions, which are judgments; and enforce obedience, by way of execution.

Adam, broadly delegated to replenish the earth and subdue it, held the first commission. The earth having become replenished, thereupon Moses, Saul, Solomon and the others made, adjudicated and executed laws, all with ample sanction and authorization. But the earth still remained to be and was subdued, though as to who or what was back of Moses and Rameses Second, Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, Philip and Alexander, Caesar and Nero, Genghis Khan, the Manchus, the Romanoffs and the rest of the lot we may have our doubts, but still they are commissioners—all true commissioners—in all things except the name.

What is the logical ending of the road upon which we have apparently set our feet? Are we to go forward, allowing our legislatures to add impossible tasks to their unfulfilled duties and then delegate to commissioners not only their own powers, but others, rewarding each failure with greater extension of powers and the authority to lay heavier penalties? Not until the millennium can government by commission be one of equity and justice, but then we should need no rulers.

"The valuable, timely and interesting series has been secured for The Times by the arrangement with the Philadelphia headquarters of the copyrighted National Editorial Service."

Off to the Trenches.
[London Mail:] Fond mother: I am very proud of you, Harry, but promise me one thing—do see that the sheets are properly aired before going to bed each night.

More than half of all Mexican, Turkish and Syrian immigrants are illiterate. These number 52,729, or 1.5 per cent. of the whole.

Pen Points:

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ing in his boots.

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his farewell tour this...

Referring to the...
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Down in Texas...
put on the market—...

Who will win this...
Who won the San Fran...

The chances of the...
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Would go into a...
But I'm doubtful if the...

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From every other nation...

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I think it would be...
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To the stress of "Do or...

Would go into a...
But I'm doubtful if the...

When they can have...
From every other nation...

Somehow the methods...
Do not impress me...

And have them...
Of starving Jack or...

I think it would be...
For the Kaiser and...

For the Kaiser and...
To stick to Christus...

And give each a...
...

...

U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station. W. U. Telegraph Branch. American Express Branch.

(Neckwear; Main Floor) (Bedding; Rear South Aisle)

224-228 South Hill Street—Coulter's

(Neckwear; Main Floor) (Bedding; Rear South Aisle)

224-228 South Hill Street—Coulter's

Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theatre and the Tide—Foreign

MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

Why is it that country clubs invariably offer their most alluring entertainments for Saturday?

Society folk from this city and Pasadena are going out to the informal dance at the Sierra Madre Club this afternoon in great numbers. The affair is to hold forth from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. These charmingly informal tea dances were supposedly to be given fortnightly during the entire season, but so deservingly popular have they proved with members of the club and their friends that the board decided—and wisely—to make weekly events of them throughout the season.

The usual jolly week-end dance at Midway is attracting many prominent social devotees tonight. Some very smart dinners are to be given, among them J. B. Craven, the well-known millionaire of Pasadena, who will be host to fifty friends; Dr. Barlow is entertaining a group of fourteen; L. Anthony, twelve, and H. L. Thompson, eight.

Much interest is being evidenced in the "lucky" dinner-dance which will be given at the Sierra Madre Club on the evening of the 20th inst. The list of reservations is nearly complete.

At the Los Angeles Country Club dinners are to be given by Dr. J. J. Kyle, Mrs. C. H. Thompson and several other prominent persons. One jolly affair, which is being engineered by E. F. Noyes, is to take the nature of an independent "Dutch treat," participated in by a large number of congenial friends.

Dinner Guests.
At their pleasant home, No. 1157 Fifth avenue, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Boqua, Jr., are giving a jolly dinner party tonight, with members of a Five Hundred club their guests. The list numbers Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Comer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacHomich, Mr. and Mrs. Melneke, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Franklin, who are visitors with friends in Hollywood, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Dwyer of Joplin, Mo., who are house guests of the Boquas.

Tea at the Huntley.
Mrs. Allison Barlow gave a reception and tea at the Huntley on Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, the ladies of the Immense A. Wilson and Church and the hostess being her guests. The receiving line was composed of the new officers of the Women's Aid Society. Young lady members of both places served dainty refreshments.

The programme was opened with two solos by Miss Wideham, accompanied on the piano by her sister. Next came Mrs. Fred W. Enderly, who gave in costume the reading customs of the peasantry of several foreign countries. Other interesting numbers followed.

Important Meeting Today.
The Men's City Club will have for speakers today, at their noon luncheon, held in the Union League building, Hon. Nathan Strauss and Dr. Norman Bridge, who will speak upon the need of pure milk stations, in the interest of human conservation. Members of the Women's City Club have been invited as guests upon this notable occasion.

College Alumnae Today.
The Association of College Alumnae of Los Angeles is to have an unusually interesting programme today in the College Women's Club rooms in Trinity Auditorium.

The programme arranged promises to eclipse all previous efforts, if possible, in the universality of its appeal. Dr. Ernest B. Hoag, physician to the Juvenile Court, is to speak, and has been given the honor of "The Most Child." Dr. Hoag is a brilliant specialist in the study of child hygiene and psychology, and one of the up-to-the-minute authorities on the subject. He will teach the community that an ounce of prevention is really worth a pound of cure in dealing with the children. It is the doctrine of conservation applied to human energy. He, too, is a fluent speaker, and a sane and genial thinker, and should open up some mighty pertinent avenues of discussion.

No less interest is attached to the business of this March meeting as it is the next to the last meeting of the year, with the National A.C.A. convention in San Francisco only a few months off.

The San Francisco meeting will be the thirty-third general meeting of the A.C.A., and while the programme is as yet incomplete, it gives promise of being the finest in the history of the association. It offers many enticing prospects of a most enjoyable day.

Conferences of women trustees, of school principals, of deans of alumnae associations, etc., probably to be held early at Lindsey Hall, No. 1605 1/2 South Main street, tonight.

Ebels Shakespeare Section.
Miss M. E. Elliott, curator of the Shakespeare section of the Ebels Club, announces a meeting of that interesting department for the first and third Saturday afternoons of each month, at 2 p.m. The department formerly met on Tuesdays, but it has been found advisable to change the day. The study of "Richard III," the last play for the spring, is to be taken up at the next meeting, and keen interest is being shown. Miss Elliott and Mrs. Edward North are largely responsible for the excellent work being done by members in this live section.

Prominent Clubwomen Hostesses.
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The Courtship Dictagraph.

By Sara Moore.



Record Number Four.

"I'm always glad to be of service to you at any hour."

handsome room is the latest effect, both in ceiling and in the cornered lights along the joints of wall and ceiling. This sort of lighting is remarkably satisfactory, especially where colors are to be tested.

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LIABILITIES TOO HEAVY.
Harry A. Jame & Co., a manufacturing corporation, doing business at No. 136 South Los Angeles street, on the seventh floor, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The debts of the concern aggregate \$10,745.36, and the assets \$752.54. Of the liabilities, \$1016.55 are unsecured, and of the assets \$2500 is the alleged value of the stock in trade.

FEDERAL COURT.
Judge Bledsoe will hold court at the Federal building this morning. He will return to San Diego Monday morning, and remain all week, excepting to finish up the criminal work on the calendar. On the 22nd inst. Judge Trippett will go south and remain two weeks, cleaning up the civil docket.

LIGHTS MINGLE WITH SHADOWS.

SPRING MOOD CONQUERS AT LYRIC CLUB CONCERT.

Spirit of Season Finds Exemplification in Delightful Numbers—But Darker Shades are Not Absent in Interesting Programme at Trinity.

Lights and shadows were effectively intermingled in the programme given by the Woman's Lyric Club in its second concert of this season, under the direction of J. F. Poulin, last night at Trinity Auditorium. The mood of advancing spring in the end conquered the trailing sadness of winter, as far as the large audience was concerned. But just to show that they considered the victory complete, the required at the close a repetition of that indisputable announcement of the season's coming, Mrs. Beach's "The Year at the Spring," arranged for chorus.

The spirit of the season found its exemplification also in the following numbers embodying the spirit of the dance. "Marquita," by Eduardo Marks, with its vivid spiritfulness, was undoubtedly the most charming selection on the programme. An admirable contrast in the terpsichorean mood was "The Dance," by Moskowski-Richards, with the enchanting rhythm and swaying grace of its opening and close.

The most ambitious number essayed was "Saint Mary Magdalene," Vincent d'Indy's approach to France for forsaking her former religious ideals. Miss Marguerite Goodwin, soprano, sang the solo part in this number, telling in a voice marked by its sweetness the story of the repentant sinner simply and unadorned. The chorus made an application of the story to the national life of France.

Another serious composition, which possessed exquisite qualities, was "The Cross" (Ware-Rogers), a setting of Edwin Markham's poem. The work of Edwin Markham was excellent in this number; it brought out the purity and depth of the conception in telling fashion.

"The Indian Bride," with its touches of oriental dreaminess and color, proved a good opening number. A novelty was Berodini's "Chorus of

Polovetsian Maidens," with its vigorous and spirited dancing, taken by Mrs. Beach, who, for an encore, gave "The Dance of the Polovetsian Maidens," a beautiful and graceful performance.

The last, but not the least, of the evening's entertainment was "The Year at the Spring," arranged for chorus. The chorus, under the direction of J. F. Poulin, sang with perfect harmony and spirit.

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WOMEN'S WORK, WOMEN'S CLUBS.

All who are interested in learning accurately of the barren devastation which exists today in Belgium as the result of that little strip of country being precipitated into the vortex of war, with its awful attendant, carnage, starvation and poverty, will be given the opportunity this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the Hancock Evening ballroom, Thirty-first and Hoover streets, when Mme. de Page, the brilliant wife of Dr. Antoine de Page, head surgeon of the King of Belgium, will give an address.

Mme. de Page will be introduced by Lucien N. Bruns, Jr.

Since her arrival in Southern California on Wednesday night, Mme. de Page has spoken at various gatherings, always forcefully, sympathetically pleading for assistance, especially for better accouttered field hospitals, and for the wounded soldiers, especially centering her efforts for help; for, as she says, quick death is far more preferable than slowly perishing on the battlefield from lack of a little care that would mean life. The unpreparedness for war has made it difficult to even in a small measure cope with immediate conditions. There are so few beds, scarcely any nurses or food for the wounded warriors.

Acting as patronesses for Mme. de Page, and aiding in every possible way for the success of her campaign, are Misses. Henry, Hunsinger, Le Moine, Willis, Lucien Brunswig, John P. Jones, Wiloughby Rodman, Edwin T. Earl, Frederick Ayer, George Patton, Frank Gibson, Elbert Wing, Edith Wood, Fielding Stilson, C. C. Carpenter, H. G. Brainerd, William A. Edwards, Hugh Livingston Macenell, Kate Vossberg, Joe Banning, Mary Longstreet, J. C. Drake, Alfred Solano, Michael Connell, Jarvis Barlow, L. N. Van Nys, Norman Bridge, Grassville MacGowan, Bernard Smith, R. W. Poindexter, J. A. Van Kaathoven, Allan Balch, William Garland, Sidney Wallis, Wesley Clark, J. H. Bartlett, C. E. Moore, R. J. Waters, William A. Rowland, Horace Webster, Robert Farquhar, Rae Smith, David McCann.

Theatres—Amusements—Entertainments

MOROSCO'S BURBANK Theater—Mat. Today
SECOND WEEK BEGINS TOMORROW
Jane Crowl
Regular Burbank Prices—Nights, 25c, 50c and 75c. Matinee Today, Tomorrow and Thursday, 15c and 25c.

LHAMBRA THEATER—731 S. Hill. F7616
LAST TIME TODAY—"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEAT"
NEXT WEEK—STARTING TOMORROW—TWO GREAT FEATURES
Florence Reed in "The DANCING GIRL"
Francis X. Bushman in "THE ACCOUNTING"

MASON OPERA HOUSE—TONIGHT
REGULAR MAT. TODAY, AND ALL NEXT WEEK
Staged by LEON ERROL
WALLACE EDDINGER
Last Times Today and Tomorrow
"A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE"
NEXT WEEK—ELISE JANIS.

PANTAGES Broadway Vaudeville—100, 300, 500, 800-820 Broadway
Matinee 2:30
10c-20c-30c
3 Shows Tonight Starting 6:30

MARCUS LOEW'S EMPRESS
OTHER BIG ACTS—5 QUALITY VAUDEVILLE. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. TONIGHT 3 SHOWS AT 8, 9:15 AND 10:15 O'CLOCK. ERGOTT AND LILLIPUTANS.

CENTURY THEATER—Los Angeles' Only Burlesque Show
THIS WEEK—MAT. DAILY AT 2:30. AT THE SHOW STOP AT 10:15. "THE WALK OR MIRTH"
PRICES: Matinee 15c and 25c. Nights, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

HIPPODROME—The World-Wide Sensation
MAT. TONIGHT 2:30. DAILY AT 2:30. "THE WALK OR MIRTH"
PRICES: Matinee 15c and 25c. Nights, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

OLD SAN GABRIEL MISSION—"The Mission Play"
Every afternoon 2:30-4:30 and Sat. nights 8:00-10:00. Special Car at 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. Seats, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Reservations, Broadway 6378, F7120.

HAVE YOU Ever Visited the Cawston Ostrich Farm—
South Pasadena. See the giant ostriches carrying passengers on their backs. See these beautiful birds eat whole oranges in a beautiful California garden. ROUND TRIP INCLUDING ADMISSION TO FARM ONLY... 25c.

THEATRE DE LUXE—Today—Charlie Chaplin in "The Champion"
Continued Show 2:30 to 10:00.

BOSTOCK'S WONDER ZOO GARDENS—OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
Truly Marvellous Wild Animal Performance. LION, ELEPHANT, ETC., PERFORM AT 3 AND 5 P.M.

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MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC—Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th. Home phone 53018; Pac. Wil. 788.

BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO. 1323 S. Flower St. Home 60009; Main 9040.

CHANDLER—Chandler Motor Car Co. of Cal. 1144 So. Hope St. Main 3459, F5047.

FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELECTRICS—R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.

HAYNES, KRIT AND LOZIER—Bekins-Speers Motor Co., Pico at Figueroa St. 60634; Bdw. 90.

HUPMOBILE—Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower Sts. Bdw. 5410; A1187.

OVERLAND CAR—WILLYS UTILITY TRUCK—J. W. Lawitt & Co., 1235 So. Olive. Home 60537; Main 4831.

TIMES DIRECTORY of Automobiles

Cadillac and Paige Agency
Twelfth and Main Streets.
Main 9700

Locomobile Co. of America Pico & Giran.
Main 5885, F575.

Metz "22" 1915 Model new on exhibition. High-grade four-door roadster. Standard equipment. **\$555**
Main 644 118 West Pico. Home 5246

Moon and Lexington Lynn C. Buxton,
Pico at Olive. Main 577-F6851.

Simplex-Mercer Pacific Coast Agency Simplex and Mercer Motor Cars, 1057 South Olive St. A4471; Main 7685.

Times Directory of Automobile Tires

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GRAND PRIX ROAD RACE

ST. PATRICK'S DAY
Wednesday, March 17

Grandstand Seats, Box Reservations and Parking Space on sale now at
Venice Road Race Headquarters, "Race Thru the Clouds," Home 4761, Sunset
Venice 1450, Western Automobile Assn., Home 69112; Nat. H. Dyer
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MECHANICS GIVE LINCOLN DRUBBING.

HASLET'S MEN CLOUT BOLD TO EVERY CORNER OF LOT.
SCORE 20 TO 6.

The Polytechnic High School baseball team walloped the Lincoln High nine by the score of 20 to 6 yesterday afternoon at Frazer Park.

The Mechanics showed an ability to hit the ball to every corner of the field and played some clever baseball besides.

Lincoln's team is made up of inexperienced players, who have a tendency to blow up at the wrong time. They held Poly down during the early innings and up to the sixth it was anybody's game. The score was then 3 to 2 in their favor, when Smith of Poly landed on the ball for a home run with a man on first. That started the fireworks and the rest of the game the Mechanics scored at will.

The score:
Polytechnic, 20; hits, 16; errors, 9.
Lincoln, 6; hits, 6; errors, 6.
Batteries: Poly, Copeland and Telles; Lincoln, Frink and Burdette.

ANGELS ROUT CHICAGO CLUB

Make Fifteen Hits, Tally Ten Runs.

Sealk Shoves Umpire Finney in the Stomach.

Ed then Chases Ray and C. Pants from Park.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

The Angels broke out all over with a batting rash yesterday, and the things that they did to the ball will make poor reading for those who patronize the Chicago newspapers.

They acted just like they had been soaked with a species of hydrophobia, knocking the pill fifteen ways from the box office. Naturally their violent actions caused considerable comment.

Among the fine blows delivered was a home run by Maggart, and a large flock of triples by others whose names may be found in the box score.

Chicago also hit the ball in a free and easy manner. Bunny Brief even went to the length of making a home run, but they were not quite free and easy enough to let the Angels wiped up with them, 10 to 7.

JOHNSON STARTS.
Ellis Johnson started out to pitch for Chicago. Overloaded with beef steaks from the night before, he was a bright and shining mark for the Angels, and they punched him for seven runs in the first three innings. Reb Russell took hold in the fourth. After getting hit for three runs, Reb got to feeling better and pitched shutout ball in the sixth, seventh and eighth.

Stet Hynes was sent in to be given his first baptism of fire, but he didn't stick; around long enough to get scorched, Dillon diplomatically yanking him after he had passed the first two men up in the third. Aside from the fact that he couldn't get the ball over the plate, there didn't seem to be anything the matter with Maggart. Love then went in and stuck around for three innings. Slim gave a versatile demonstration, winning, losing, tying and getting hit for a home run and two other tallies.

THE INDIAN.
John Galt, the hope of the red race, worked the last four innings, and with keen support would have held the hated Sox to one tally. With John going in this manner there was no chance for the Sox to take his daily turn in the box.

With Buck Weaver tossing on a bed of tonights, Roger Blackburn was sent in to pitch for the Sox. He was a bright and shining mark for the Angels, and they punched him for seven runs in the first three innings. Reb Russell took hold in the fourth. After getting hit for three runs, Reb got to feeling better and pitched shutout ball in the sixth, seventh and eighth.

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THE SCRAP.
The trouble came up suddenly in the last inning, after the Sox had been pitched out and the Angels were at bat. Metzger and Ellis were on base, with two down. With things in a delicate condition, the Angels scored both men with a drive to the left center of the lot. The ball eluded Chappell, by playfully caroming from the bleachers, to the fence, and Maggart, after considering the matter in all its aspects, decided to try for a home run. Blackburn made a new relay to Schalk, and the result was a close decision and much disturbance at the plate. Peering keenly through his finger tips, Finney seemed to call Maggart out, and then suddenly changing his mind and the position of his hand, called him safe.

Schalk's proud red face beamed, and he shoved both hands into Ed's stomach. Why he should have vented his spleen in this manner is not entirely clear. Ed's stomach certainly was not at fault. Never in his life has Ed made a decision with his stomach. The famous umpire resented slightly, but succeeded in maintaining his balance and his dignity. Schalk then grabbed Finney by the arm, and hissed his face into Ed's ear. About this time, C. Pante came tearing out. Finney sentenced both of them to the clubhouse. It was some time before Schalk could calm himself and collect his tools. With these things attended to, he finally departed, and Blackburn retired the side with a scratch.

THE REST OF IT.
Two walks off Hynes and a single off Love gave the Sox a run in the second. A single by Brooks, triples by Maggart and Ellis, and an error by Blackburn gave the Angels three more in the same frame.

Maggart walked in the third, and Meusel singled to Ed. Maggart's picture. Terry hit him for a single and Maggart scored. A blast of singles by Ellis, Abstein, Maggart and Terry yielded two runs in the fourth. In the fifth, Brooks tripled and scored on a single by Slim. Our boys then laid off of Reb.

Two walks off Love, preceding a drive by Blackburn which became a home run, and Maggart almost collided, gave Chicago two in the fourth. One hit a homer to left center with one on in the fifth.

Galt got by the sixth and seventh nicely, being given some first class.

CORONADO TENNIS TOURNAMENT DRAWING.

MARY BROWNE, NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHAMPION, ENTERS; MANY LOCAL ENTRIES.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
SAN DIEGO, March 12.—Many well-known tennis players of the north entered for the Coronado tennis tournament, which will commence Tuesday. There will be trophies for gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, mixed doubles and consolation prizes.

The players from Los Angeles who have entered are: Nat. B. Brown, Clifford Hard, Victor Bredsen, Dr. Ben Fress, Claude A. Wayne, Winnie Macce, Roy H. Horridge, Glen H. Moore, Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. B. O. Bruce, Miss Mary K. Browne, the national woman's champion, and Clarence J. Griffin and William Johnson of San Francisco.

ATHLETICS HOLD PHILLIES TO TIE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
ST. PETERSBURG (Fla.) March 12.—The first of the series of eight games between the Philadelphia Nationals and the Athletics ended in a 6-to-6 tie here today. Darkness stopped the contest in the ninth. Score:

Athletics 6
Phillies 6
Batteries: Reed, Wyckoff and Schanz; McAvoy; Oeschger, Tinscup, Kilmer, Burns.

Hogan is now awaiting for word from Philadelphia as to whether the games are on or not. Hogan wants to remain here the worst way. All he asks is that games be afforded him so that he can get his players in shape and also get a line on them under the

PULLEN MAKES FASTEST LAP.

Woman Gets Electric Shock Through Curiosity.

Barney Superstitious, Stays Away.

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BIG CROWD.
It is claimed that there were 3000 spectators on the course yesterday morning watching the drivers in the speed trials. While the course is not ready for the race, it is nevertheless fast enough for practice speed and the drivers helped thin the crowd by the fast straightaways during the work-out hours.

Jack Leelan and R. C. Durant with the two Chevrolet cars were on the course yesterday and both cars were running better than they were before the race. The Chevrolet of Leelan and De Lago showed more speed yesterday than on Thursday.

SUBDUED WHISPERS.
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The Maxwell team has established racing headquarters at the Venice Fre department and the firehouse was besieged by female race fans, who wanted to get a look at Barney.

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Mr. Eric touched a switch and Oldfield's admirer suffered several brands of electric thrills, accompanied by squeals and shrieks.

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GOLF TOURNAMENT IN SEMI-FINALS
Burns Wins Final Match Sixth Flight.
Cash Disposes of G. E. Smith Easy Style.
Old-timers Show Remarkable Form.

THREE MONTHS IN TRENCHES.
Soldiers Try to Make Them-selves Feel at Home.

South African Veteran Plants Flowers in His Shelter.

Wreath Thrown by Germans to Locate the Enemy.

BY ALMA WHITMAN.
One final match was played yesterday, and J. P. Burns, "Tipperary," with his usual good luck, won it.

It was the sixth flight, and he was working hard, doing two hard matches in a row. N. W. Miller, the right of way in the first flight, did not play in this match, but the hero, Burns, did.

The Smith giant, who had been carried off by Burns in the first match, was seen in the crowd, and he was seen to be in good health.

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WHY BULGARIA HOLDS ALOOF.
Ill-feeling Against Serbia Somewhat Predominant.

Terrible Losses of Recent War are Remembered.

Hopeful to Gain Macedonia Without a Struggle.

BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
SOFIA, Feb. 25.—German and Russian agents who have been here trying to make an impression on public opinion in Bulgaria have departed, apparently unsuccessful.

Taking care of a public which prefers to form its own opinions, largely because it can read those of the editors, is a prominent public man here put of the Bulgarian publishers have declined to accept subsidies from any camp.

In the cafes men talk of the war. But it is largely speculation when the next big battle will occur, or what Rumania will do, and what Italy may do. Through the quiet conversations breaks a grim determination, however, to make Serbia and Rumania rue the war of 1912, which Bulgaria almost bled herself to death in a fight with the Turks for Balkan unity and independence. Most of the men one hears have been in the war. Bulgaria in her fight against the Greeks and Turks called to arms about 12 1/2 per cent. of her population. There were many casualties and suffering was intense, and the Bulgarians have not forgotten it.

WEALTHY WOMAN DRAWS ALLOWANCE.
BARONET DRILLING IN RANKS WEARS PRIVATE'S UNIFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Every week Lady Raphael, one of the wealthiest women in London, draws the separation allowance of 12 shillings (\$4) which the government allows to wives of enlisted men. Sir Herbert Raphael, Bart., member of the House of Commons, is now Private Raphael of the Twenty-fourth Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, known as the Second Sportsmen's.

He is 56 years old, but has an active life physically by golfing, motorizing and shooting. His appearance in a private's dress in Parliament, of which he is the richest member, while a baronet, came there in the uniform of an officer caused considerable comment several weeks ago.

LONDON AIR RAID STILL DISCUSSED.
BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Queen's suggestions continue to come forth as to what to do in case of a bomb attack on London. In the House of Lords the past week one of the noble members said he had received an official communication informing him that if a shell were to explode at his front door, he would do well to leave the house by the back door. No advice was given in regard to a bomb dropping at the back door.

The members of St. Mark's Parish Church, New Barnet, have received these directions:

"The event of an air raid the congregation will sing a hymn, while the sidesmen conduct them in an orderly manner out of the church, those on the north side out of the north door, those on the south out of the south door. No one to leave the place until asked to do so by the sidesmen in this quiet and orderly manner."

BRITISH SHARPSHOOTERS VERSUS GERMAN SNIPERS.
BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The annoyance of snipers, to which the British troops have been subjected ever since they began operations in France, has now been practically stopped, according to eyewitness accounts from British general headquarters.

"The activities of the enemy's snipers," he writes, "have diminished of late owing to the marksmanship of our sharpshooters. These snipers frequently cover themselves with ferns or straw so as to render themselves less easily distinguished when crawling on grass or stubble. At one place on this day (February 1) out of our German snipers, who had crawled out in front of their trenches and were trying to annoy us, three were promptly shot dead. At another point one of our marksmen recently accounted for six single-handed. Similarly, on the 12th, one of our snipers was taking place on other parts of the front, and is an encouraging indication that this nuisance is being effectively dealt with."

RAT-CATCHERS ATTEND FUNERAL.
DEATH OF LONDON MEMBER OF FRATERNITY LEAVES GAP IN PROFESSION.

Helping France.

BREAD-WINNERS RATHER SCARCE.

St. Pierre Sends Nearly Every Man to the War.

Only Cripples, Women and Children are Left.

Natives do not Know What They are Fighting For.

BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
LONDON, Feb. 25.—The London newspapers find space for somewhat extended notice of the death of John Dalton, the oldest rat-catcher in the country. He died at Southwark in his ninety-first year.

Dalton came of a family which for over 200 years has carried on a rat-catching business in Southwark. They discarded the use of poison and had a secret method of enticing the rats from their retreats and killing them. The secret was handed down from father to son, and jealously guarded. Dalton worked in his house and his family secret in the hands of his son John.

The Daltons held contracts with the leading railway, steamship and dock companies, and their captures often ran into thousands. The elder Dalton traveled to his work in an aristocratic landau, and was often often seen in London, emerging from the big London hotels in his fine clothes, but with a bag of rats in his hand, which he turned over to the coachman.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE VALUE WELL DEMONSTRATED.
REAR-ADMIRAL SUZUKI SAYS IN HIS OPINION LARGE NUMBER OF UNDERWATER VESSELS HAVE BEEN PROVED ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE AND EFFICIENCY OF NAVY.

BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
TOKIO, Feb. 25.—Rear-Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-Minister of Marine, who has been interviewed by a Japanese news agency on lessons of the war, has added his opinion to that of many naval experts of other countries. The Nationalist party, a small group of Japanese capitalists, led by the late Prime Minister, Prince Kato, is also pro-German. The Radicals, Agrarians and Socialists are said to be evenly divided.

It is extremely doubtful if the European war will end without an attempt on the part of Bulgaria to get possession of the parts of Macedonia held by Greece and Serbia. As a matter of fact the Associated Press correspondent was informed by government sources that the Japanese navy would be made in order to satisfy popular sentiment. The people of Macedonia are Bulgarians in an overwhelming majority, and the Greeks and Serbs treat them worse than slaves. For Bulgaria this is the motive that may cause action on her part. In regard to the Dobroja much less is heard, as if the re-annexation of that district was a matter beyond argument or discussion.

PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE TRENCHES.
BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

COLOGNE, Feb. 27.—Three hundred members of the Reichstag and the various state parliaments of the German empire are now at the front as soldiers, according to the Cologne Gazette. The total membership of these parliaments is 1800.

Many of the German and Austrian troops which were taken into the trenches close to Serbia, have been withdrawn and stationed close along the Sava, in Bosnia and Herzegovina to keep the Serbs and Montenegrins in check.

EVERY STREET IN OSTEND NOW A GERMAN TRENCH.
BY A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUNKIRK, Feb. 25.—A Belgian fisherman, eluding the vigilance of the German sentries, succeeded in escaping from Ostend to La Panne, near Furnes, by sea in a dory made out of an old packing case.

"Night and day," he says, "I was employed with other Belgians, digging trenches in and around Ostend and digging ditches for the burial of the German dead brought by train from the front along the coast."

"The streets of Ostend," he adds, "are nothing but a succession of trenches, strongly fortified. A great many cannon of large caliber are in position and a desperate defense has been organized." Other details of the defense, the number of positions of German troops, he declared, he had been forbidden by the Belgian staff to divulge.

What Unleashed the Dogs of War?
As Viewed from Neutral Italy.

By Dr. Guglielmo Ferrero.

In this article, the great Italian scholar and historian, writing for THE NATIONAL SUNDAY MAGAZINE from Turin, Italy, goes straight to the source and causes of the War and incidentally reveals the attitude of neutral Italy toward the fighting powers. His charges and conclusions are not only statesmanly, but make this probably the most important and illuminative analysis of the European problem that has yet come from a neutral source. This article was secured by our NATIONAL SUNDAY MAGAZINE by cable from the author in Italy.

Once in a Blue Moon
Novellette—By Harold MacGrath.

Pictures by Neal Truslow.

Corrigan, the ex-fighter and stoker, having befriended Arthur Cathew, the shanghaied seaman of millions, the former is in turn befriended by Cathew in a time of desperate need. Here begins this adventurous partnership to recover jewels of fabulous value, the location of which, in the body of a Japanese idol, is known to Corrigan. They agree to split the gems 50-50. Deserting their ship, after a thrilling journey through the jungle, they finally reach the spot where the treasure is located. The sight that greets them at the heathen temple in Java is one to test the most desperate courage.

Why Governors Cannot Govern
Editorial.

By Ex-Gov. E. M. Ammons, of Colorado.

Gov. Ammons was both applauded and censured as Colorado's chief executive in her recent industrial conflict in the Rocky Mountain coal fields. Some weeks before his term of office expired Gov. Ammons wrote for our NATIONAL SUNDAY MAGAZINE why and how he was hampered in performing his work and how and why other State executives are powerless to live up to the name of Governor.

Made of Strong Clay
Story—By Emerson Taylor.

Pictures by Alexander Popini.

Told in diary form this is charming and unique love story, in which a poet and millionaire come to dagger points over a girl who is super-abundantly worth fighting for, by the way. Oddly enough it is the Beast who wins the Beauty and who somehow wins the sympathy of the reader also. The charm of the story is cleverly reflected in the illustrations by Popini.

Good Fortunes of the Stars
Article—By Robert Grau.

Are the golden days of opera stars at an end financially? Several operatic top-liners face big salary reductions next season, in view of which this article by Mr. Grau is timely, besides being a record of surprising facts, figures and fortunes of vocal origin. Who is the highest paid artist that ever lived? Patti, Caruso, Paderewski, or who do you think? The author gives away many interesting secrets.

Then, among the other features, is a consignment of COUNTRY TOWN SAYINGS by Ed. Howe, the wise and witty sage of Atchison, Kan.; A TANGO LESSON, in verse, by Minna Irving; and the cover design, in colors, by C. B. Banks, that has both the hue and cry of Spring in it, amusingly depicted.

Order from Your Newsdealer Today And be Sure of Getting

The National Sunday Magazine
—WITH—
The Los Angeles Sunday Times
Sunday, March 21

AUDITORIUM TO OPEN EASTER.

Bible Institute to Provide Convention Hall.

Wonderful Assembly Place is Nearing Completion.

General News of the Local Religious Field.

The great auditorium of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles will be formally opened on Easter Sunday, the "big gun" among speakers will be Dr. W. B. Riley, one of the noted Bible students, lecturers and evangelists of the United States, who will remain after the opening to conduct a month's meetings there.

With the completion of the Bible Institute auditorium, the institution represents an outlay of practically \$1,500,000. There will only remain uncompleted the school auditorium and class rooms under the main floor of the auditorium. Two great twin-story wings have been completed and occupied for several months. The auditorium lies between these two wings.

In order that there may be no disappointment in being ready for the opening of the auditorium on Easter Sunday, April 4, a large force of workmen is pushing ahead the finishing with the utmost vigor.

The auditorium is one of the largest audience rooms in the country, its seating capacity being over 4200, of which 2200 are on the main floor, 1600 on the first balcony and 400 on the second, while the platform provides for about 300 persons in addition.

The interior has been artistically designed by Walker & Vawter, the architects of the entire great structure, for acoustical perfection. The back of the platform is constructed in the form of a hyperbolic curve, throwing the sound directly to the audience. The ceiling is also curved to serve the same purpose.

Most elaborate provision has been made for emptying the great hall with speed and safety, as well as for seating the audience with the utmost celerity and comfort. The steel and concrete walls are pierced with numerous arches connecting with vestibules or cloisters on the sides, while open archways connect directly with the majestic foyer at the main entrance, which is 112 feet wide and eighty-five feet high. Broad steel and concrete stairways connect the lobby with the first balcony at both sides, while the second balcony has two broad stairways leading directly into Hope street.

A magnificent feature is the arcade, three stories high, at the entrance and extending across the entire front of the auditorium portion of the structure. The huge and impressive arches of this arcade are supported by nine massive columns, and similar columns support interior arches between the auditorium and the lobby. All this portion will be paved with tile and artistically ornamented in keeping with the design and purpose of the structure.

Details for the opening ceremonies on Easter have not yet been fully arranged, but the chief speaker of the day will be Dr. W. B. Riley, one of the most prominent of the city and vicinity take full advantage of the rare opportunity to hear a man of Dr. Riley's caliber.

IT'S FOR YOU.

Los Angeles will have a "Go to church Sunday" on March 21. This is planned in connection with the general evangelistic campaign now in progress among the Protestant churches and to continue with Easter Sunday. By this campaign it is planned to add at least 5000 persons to the church enrollment of this city.

The purpose of the observance of "Go to church Sunday" is to extend to everybody a concerted and urgent invitation to be present in at least one service of the churches on that day. The churches of the city desire to make everyone feel the warmth of a cordial welcome.

The committee in charge of the campaign is making extensive preparations for the day and thousands of church members will use their own personal efforts to extend the invitation among their friends. Details of the general plan for the "Go to church Sunday" will be announced during the ensuing week.

THEY'LL DEBATE.

RUSSELLISM VS. ORTHODOXY.

And now is to come a public debate between representatives of orthodoxy and "Russellism." Rev. J. H. Troy, a Baptist minister of Glendale, is to debate with J. F. Rutherford of New York on topics of vital interest to the churches.

The debate is to be on religious topics only and each debater has agreed to follow the Bible teachings as he sees them in his arguments. The debates will be in Trinity Auditorium on the nights of April 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Mr. Rutherford represents Pastor Russell of the International Bible Students' Association, and Dr. Troy, indorsed by fifty or more of the prominent ministers of Southern California, is to debate with J. F. Rutherford of New York on topics of vital interest to the churches.

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play the organ and chimes at both services.

DEDICATION

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING.

The South Park Baptist Church, located at Fifty-first street and McKinley avenue, with Rev. C. O. Johnson as pastor, will dedicate its new Sunday-school building at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, March 15.

The South Park Baptist Church has one of the largest Sunday-schools in Los Angeles, the membership reaching over 4000. The new building, which also includes an up-to-date kitchen for the Ladies Aid and a classroom for the Philathea, is intended principally for the primary department, in charge of Mrs. Young. It was built by the labor of the members themselves.

DR. SHAW IN EAST.

ATTENDS IMPORTANT MEETING.

Dr. John Balcom Shaw is in the East attending an important meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Education. He will be in the city on Sunday, March 15, and will preach in the First Presbyterian Church of New York City. The pulpit of Immanuel Church will be filled during his absence by Rev. J. H. Benton.

Dr. Albert Joseph McCarthy, pastor of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church of New York City on Sunday, March 15. He will also preach in the First Presbyterian Church of New York City on Sunday, March 15.

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vice and poverty and sorrow in this life.

There will be special music by the vested choir under the direction of Prof. Carl Bronson.

CHURCH NOTES.

WHAT HAPPENS TOMORROW.

Rev. Morris H. Turk, assistant pastor at the First Congregational Church, will give the fourth of his series of Lenten lectures in this church at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in "Christ's Ministry." At 11 o'clock he will preach on "The Bread of Life" in the evening. In the evening Dr. William Horace Day will give an illustrated sermon on "Perugia, the Paradox: Its Ordeal and Its Artistic Pleasure."

Melvin E. Trotter, the mission worker and evangelist, will preach tomorrow morning in the First Lutheran Church. In the evening the pastor, Rev. Herbert J. Weaver, will preach on "The Last Invitation."

The Union Reunion Mission, No. 145 North Main street, will have its gospel-wagon service at First and Los Angeles streets tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and at 8 o'clock at the hall. J. M. Beckley will be the principal speaker and Lindley M. Bryant will sing solo.

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be the sermon topic of Rev. W. L. Y. Davis tomorrow in the West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church. His evening theme will be "Playing the Game." Miss Eleanor Miller of Pasadena will give readings before the evening sermon from Miss Porter's book, "Polyanna."

Rev. C. E. Cornell, pastor of the First Church of the Nazarenes, will preach tomorrow morning on "The Second Coming of Christ." The afternoon young people's meeting will be held in the evening. The chorus choir will be assisted by a children's choir of twenty voices. New members will be received.

Rev. J. C. Elliott will preach in the Garvan Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 116 North Avenue 66, tomorrow morning on "The Law of Evidence and Testimony of Christ and His Witnesses." His evening subject will be "Problems and Penalties of the Unemployed." The chorus choir will be assisted by a children's choir of twenty voices. New members will be received.

Rev. Chester Ferris, pastor of the First Church of the Nazarenes, will preach tomorrow morning on "Who For?" and "Who Against?" and tomorrow night on the question "Is There Anything in Spiritualism?" Miss Dawson will sing.

Rev. George F. Kennett is to speak in the Olivet Congregational Church, 1015 North Main street, and Magnolia avenue, tomorrow evening, giving his personal experiences, illustrated with stereoscopic pictures, on "Finding Fault with the Families." The theme of the morning service will be "The Power of the Holy Spirit." The evening service will be "The Power of the Holy Spirit." The evening service will be "The Power of the Holy Spirit."

Dr. James A. Francis, pastor of the First Baptist Church, South Flower street, will preach tomorrow morning on "A Glorious Debt." His evening subject will be "How God Does It." "What We Owe and How to Pay It" will be the sermon subject of Rev. James J. McIntire at the Mount Square Christian Church tomorrow morning. The evening sermon will be the first of a series on "Ester: A Thrilling Story."

At the evening service J. A. Hawkins will sing "Ninety and Nine," the song being illustrated by stereoscopy.

Rev. George Davidson, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, No. 614 West Adams street, will preach at tomorrow morning's service on the subject of "Decline Moments." At the evening service All Saints' Choir of Pasadena will render Bonder's sacred cantata, "Calvary." A young people's Lenten service will be held tomorrow morning at 8:45 o'clock.

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DAY MORNING.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS CAUSE A
IN PRICES.

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, textured strip on the left side. The image is oriented vertically and shows a close-up of the material's texture.

MARCH 13, 1915.—[PAPER]

Leave the Little
at Hamburger's
Playground and
—While you shop—
entertain them at play, and
nurse to care for baby. A
service to make mother's
ier.
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor)

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are going to have such a wonderful
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\$16.50

cut into the suit pattern
—Tweeds, Cheviots
—Cassimeres
—and Serges

Business man, the
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able fronts, hand-fashioned collars
trowsers with tunnel belt loops,
—an extra pair of trousers with

Every Man—

ular type can be fitted perfectly
tailors without extra charge.
way Entrance—Main Floor)

Shirts, \$1.39

newest patterns, right at the best

of our best shirt makers, too.
like iron—in gray, tan, blue and
with cushion neckband, French cuffs
in the lot.

Main Floor—Today)

0c

of getting
price, that's
ready

at 59c each

Bakery Goods

9 a.m.—Hamburger's Arrow
White Loaf, 10c.

10:30 a.m.—Hamburger's Devil
Marshmallow Filling, 15c.

11:30 a.m.—Genuine German Coffee
ous fillings, 10c and 20c.

(Main and Fourth Floors—Today)

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Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

1915 (Vol. XXV—New Series)
Volume VII, No. 11.

SATURDAY MARCH 13, 1915.

Single Copies, by mail, | TEN CENTS
Or at News Agencies.

Recent Cartoons.



INDEX TO CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Recent Cartoons 1
 Advertisements, Index to Contents 2
 Los Angeles and Round About 3
 Editorial 4
 The Swords of Masamune. By Herbert Kaufman 5
 California by the Western Sea 6
 Fresh Meat for Europe. By Frank G. Carpenter 7
 The Eagle, The Lancer 7

St. Patrick and the Irish Wolf-Dogs 8
 Stories of Old Mexico. By Maria F. de Galeana 9
 Doc Horne and His Friends. By George Ade 10
 A Boy and a Dog. By B. Minier 11
 A Case in Point. By Charles Campbell Jones 12
 Today in Savage Somaliland. By Frederick Simpich 13
 Good Short Stories 14
 The Married Life of Helen and Warren. By Mabel Huber Urner 15

In the Kaleidoscope. By Genevieve Fawcett 16
 Poultry Culture. By Henry W. Krumpholtz 17
 How to Raise Young Turkeys. By H. M. Jones 18
 The Human Body. Its Care, Use and Abuse 19
 Agricultural Review 20
 Brook and Brooklets 21
 The City and House Beautiful. By James H. H. 22
 "Home Sweet Home." 23
 Good Little Poems 24

The Los Angeles Times

Special Section Devoted Each Sunday to California's

Two Great Expositions

A new and interesting feature of the big Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Times in 1915 will be a Special Section devoted to the great Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

This Special Section will be profusely illustrated and contain graphically written, illuminating articles by special correspondents describing both Fairs from every angle of view, and will be invaluable to readers who contemplate visiting the Expositions, as well as to those who may be unable to do so.

Probably no other newspaper in the world gives its readers such a variety of fresh, up-to-the-minute information, brilliant editorials, delightful fiction, descriptive matter of historic interest, and cleverly written articles of general interest as does the Los Angeles Times.

As usual The Times Illustrated Weekly and the Semi-Monthly Magazine will be distributed with the Sunday Times in 1915, and we believe that the addition of the Special Section devoted to the wonderful Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco will attract many new readers to this surpassing and incomparable newspaper.

The subscription price of the Times daily and Sunday is \$9.00 per year. Seventy-five cents per month postage paid. Sunday only \$3.50 per year. Sample copies and advertising rates sent anywhere on application.

The Times-Mirror Company

PUBLISHERS, TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President, Editor and General Manager.

to the development of California and the Great West, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, and in fact, statement and information, brilliant and complete, poetry and pictures; the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

in these and color: Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the West.

independent weekly vehicle of present day thought, opinion and description; a journal of views, opinions and criticisms; the steady champion of liberty, law and order in the industries, holding up the hands of men and women, without distinction, who are seeking to better their condition in life and to the cause of home, country and civilization.

Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to subscribers separate from The Times news sheets when desired.

In submitting matter for publication in Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage are returned if not found available; but otherwise they are not guaranteed.

Illustrated Weekly is under the editorial direction of HARRISON GRAY OTIS, and is published by THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal. For sale by newsdealers, 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 year, without postage, in advance. Sample copies mailed free upon request.

Second-class matter, January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Weekly Issue Over 96,000

Los Angeles AND ROUND ABOUT.

ROVIA is feeling all puffed because the bids for street improvement bonds offered such hand-remiums. What else was a city in California to expect?

AN at Bell ate toadstools for shrooms. He recovered from the stomach pump, but he had lost his taste for tobacco. A somewhat heroic cure, but it is worth the price.

South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce has declared against dances. Our neighbors are right, if anybody over there should have a notion to build such a between their city and ours.

the observation cars of each of the big railroad companies have been exhausted to supply the great rush to California. Let them get on building new cars, for it is certain to keep up. In fact it is just getting started.

PRICE NOYES, who was here week with the one only Rose, a Los Angeles girl and was a favorite with the audiences of the masco. It was a pleasure to her here to note that she retains her and her curves.

AT train a mile long we won't know many future citizens of Los Angeles, how many councilmen, legislators and mayors were riding? Any of the tourist trains now empty, a welcome burden here may be as some of the men who will shape the future destiny of this State.

GARET EDWARDS, who is known as Truth in "The Hypocrite," a big motion picture film now going to the Los Angeles public, is not a California girl, but she once received a prize as the most perfect actress in the world, from the standpoint of form and beauty. It takes a to do a thing like that.

Los Angeles

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By Genevieve Farnell-Bond
By Henry W. Krueger
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Los Angeles Times

Published Jan. 6, 1912.

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We are glad that Mojave county, Arizona, has completed its share of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. Southern California counties must not lag behind their eastern neighbor in this important work.

Mr. Morosco intends to make the Burbank Stock Company one of the finest in the land. He owes this house his most elaborate attention, since it was here that he first produced "Peg o' My Heart," which is now making him millions.

"The Winning of Barbara Worth" will shortly play at the Majestic. Los Angeles will have a double-barreled interest in the performance, because the play is based on a novel written in the Imperial Valley and located in that rich garden spot.

*Wyoming people held a big picnic at Eastlake Park, March 6. Even in March Los Angeles could not offer them a real Wyoming wind, but they could have no complaint to make against the quality of sunshine.

Thirteen persons who were making one of the mountain trails out of Sierra Madre were arrested for stealing oranges. This does not argue that thirteen is an unlucky number, but it does make the point that it is sometimes dangerous to enter the orchards of other people and tear down the trees while helping yourself to the fruit.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and her three children are at San Diego for a while. These fairs will give the people of California cities a chance to see a great many eastern folks that they have read about in the past. We maintain that people who are rich or famous have just as good a right out here as anybody else, so long as they behave themselves.

Santiago is reported to have the site of Sacramento and the climate of Los Angeles. Accepting this second-hand information, we can only decide that Santiago must be some little place. It seems too bad to bring the people all up here, but of course that will happen as soon as the Panama Canal gets to be really active. In order to be charitable, some of our people will have to swap the South Americans a back lot somewhere in this city for one or two good banana plantations with a coffee grove or two to boot.

Fifty-four prizes, ranging from \$5 to \$100 have been offered the residents of Los Angeles county for the best letters to someone outside of California setting forth the reasons why this county should be visited during Exposition Year. Most of us are in good practice. We have already written such good letters of this kind that we have lured about every one we ever cared about to come out here and live. The best we can do now is to send for a directory of some Eastern town and address ourselves to loving strangers.

"Specializing on Education, Immigration, Irrigation, Conservation, Reclamation, Reforestation, Commerce, Horticulture and Agriculture." No, reader, this is not the foreword of a prospectus advertising any one of our Southern California towns. It is only one section of the letterhead of the Panama-California Exposition which is now emphasizing the fact that San Diego is on the map. The letterhead goes a bit further, to assure us that the Show represents "the history of man and the evolution of his arts and sciences—housed in buildings of beautiful Spanish-Colonial architecture, in a gorgeous setting of tropical verdure." Eye witnesses are inclined to agree.

practically taken the direction of all state affairs from Secretary Bryan and is looking after them himself.

MEXICO. The financial settlement

Los Angeles' Future.

THERE is no disguising the fact that business of almost every kind in the city is slow compared with what it was a couple of years ago. Take for instance the bank clearings of the day before that of which this article is being written. They were for the current year \$2,879,170.46; for 1914, \$5,906,404; for the year previous to that \$4,909,797.74. Men and brethren, these figures are distressingly impressive. And the trouble is they are more or less chronic.

We do not forget the fact that there is less business depression here than in most other parts of the country, with fewer idle people and therefore less economic suffering. But it is not the habit of Los Angeles to compare herself in these respects with other cities or other communities. But in the unwise conceit condemned by the apostle we are very much in the habit of comparing ourselves with ourselves, that is, the Los Angeles today with that of yesterday, or that of this year with last year.

Taking another index of business activity, notably so in Los Angeles, the building trades, the showing is worse than in the bank clearings. This is not an unmixed evil, but holds out bright hope for the immediate future. We had been building a little too fast, and when a big home-building company went by the wall it and similar institutions had hundreds of bungalows on the market unsold and unoccupied. These have been pretty well cleaned up in the year, from the fact that the population has grown steadily and the building ceased.

On the day previous to the writing of this article, railroad trains landed 5000 tourists in the city. From all accounts the flood of newcomers to the State for the year will be a record breaker for all time to come. Los Angeles can very well have great confidence in her future, for tourists of today become residents of tomorrow, and the tenderness of this year is the old-timer of next year. The city has too many attractions, and there are too many opportunities here for the investment of capital, for building up business, for the community to languish long in the throes of dullness.

The Dardanelles a Lesson.

THE turning point in the great European war may have as its center the success or failure of the allies in attempting to force a passage through the Dardanelles and conquer Constantinople. The truth of the statement just made is too evident to the eyes of all intelligent persons to need demonstration. What we propose at this time is to impress upon our people the lesson written in that conflict.

This lesson does not depend upon the success or failure of the attempt. It is just as emphatic in one case as in the other. For if the allies force a passage through the Dardanelles across the Sea of Marmora and then through the Bosphorus, it will be because Turkey has been a goose and asleep at the switch. If the allies fail in their attempt it will be because Turkey has had the backing in guns and men of the Teutons, now her allies in the war. These straits are capable of being fortified so as to make them defensible against all the fleets which sail the seven seas carrying the flags of all the nations. The importance of the narrow channel to the Turkish empire is so manifest that it would be a blunder worse than a crime and a sin together if they have not been properly fortified.

The lesson to us. We purpose to point to San Francisco to make it exceedingly emphatic. The entrance of that harbor is capable of being fortified so that if the guns were properly manned it would be impregnable before a fleet of a thousand dreadnaughts. Those who thirty-five years

ago stood on the top of Telegraph Hill, when the ship Tokio steamed into the harbor carrying Gen. Grant, saw how capable of defense the harbor was at that time. As the steamer came in the heads, from a dozen points great cannon belched forth their salvos of welcome. These batteries were on the north head and the south head, at the Presidio, at Fort Mason, on Angel Island in the bay. They dominated the heights so that they might have plunged a shot straight through the deck of a ship entering the Golden Gate, and they were planted along the seashore just at high-tide mark all around the bay.

The guns of thirty-five years ago would be about as effective against a modern dreadnaught entering the Golden Gate as a lot of toy pistols in the hands of a lot of babies. Of course the artillery of the present day at San Francisco is much superior to that of the former date, but the question is, is it powerful enough to defy a fleet of modern dreadnaughts with guns of fourteen or perhaps sixteen-inch caliber? If not, it is criminal negligence on the part of the government to leave it without proper defense. The same is true of Los Angeles Harbor, where to be sure the proper fortifications are being erected, with guns adequate to protect the bay. So it is at San Diego, so at the mouth of the Columbia River, and so at the entrance to Puget Sound.

A hostile army can get into the country in only three ways: either from the sea, from Canada or from Mexico. Our relations with England are so traditionally good that there is little fear of an invading army coming through Canada. The danger is from entrance from the sea, and this can be made only at some good harbor with adequate landing facilities by which to disembark an army.

Good Intentions not All.

NO AMERICAN citizen, unbiased of mind and intelligent in the fact, fair of view and a close reader of the newspapers, will deny to our President the virtue of patriotic impulses, good intentions and a thoroughly philanthropic spirit. These are great assets, and would be sufficient to distinguish any man in private life, or in public life in a small way. But they are not enough to equip a man to perform efficiently the duties of the President of the United States. With a spirit of perfect fairness to our President we are compelled to the thought that he lacks other qualities essential to the performance of his very onerous duties.

In our opinion, the President is by nature too much of a dreamer, more a prophet, philosopher or poet than a statesman. Another limitation that he has, as we see him, is that the school-room and university classroom have developed in him too much of the school-master. He is too positive in his mind and too arbitrary in his dealings with those in co-operation with whom he is called to govern the country.

Mr. Wilson is just half-way through his term of office, and he has made so many blunders that if the election were to take place today or tomorrow, is there any doubt that the verdict would be adverse to him as a candidate to succeed himself? We think not.

We do not deny that he has learned something in the two years, for his handling of the Mexican situation was awfully weak and bungling, while the way he has dealt with the situation between us and the European nations at war shows great improvement. But passing by these foreign affairs of the country, he has shown and continues to show a great lack of clear insight into our internal affairs.

Take two of his pet measures, one of which failed and the other one of which he has carried to success. His own measure for the purchase of ships is the



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one which failed, and which was wrong from beginning to end, wrong in conception, wrong in plan, wrong in every way. The one which succeeded was the sailors' bill, which he signed the other day. This comes from Mr. Wilson's dreamy habit of thought and philanthropy of spirit. He undoubtedly meant to do a good turn to all his countrymen in both these measures, but if the ship-purchase bill had passed its mischief would have been revealed immediately, and the seamen's bill which he signed recently will in its effects damn itself in the eyes of all Americans, except that small but very noisy and selfish portion of the people of the country at whose behest the bill was introduced, passed and signed.

It may be all very well to improve the condition of seamen on American ships, but the real statesman always keeps his eye glued firmly to possible and practical things. Our ships must be operated in competition with those of other countries, and if our laws make their operation impossible because they forbid the owners of the ships to operate them with profit or to operate them without bankruptcy, then those laws are necessarily wrong. Philanthropy is not the only thing in statesmanship, any more than soft solder is in the practical affairs of life. If Mr. Wilson's act which he signed the other day makes it impossible to operate ships under the American flag, then American sailors will be the first to suffer from lack of employment, and their sufferings will become chronic.

Playtime in California.

IT IS not straining matters much to declare that California is the world's playground and every day is playtime. Practically every known kind of game can be found here, ranging from mountain lions to casino, and back again. You can take a plunge in the ocean before breakfast, ramble over the hills in the morning, ride the polo ponies in the afternoon, and drop \$7 at stud poker in the silent watches of the night.

And the wonder of it is that this is possible all the year 'round. Every day is a holiday for the pleasure-hunter. Even when it rains a programme can be built which will fill every hour with interest.

Back East the average red-headed citizen observes St. Patrick's day by sipping hot toddies and nursing his chilblains after the Hibernian parade, but here he makes the round of the golf links in the morning and watches the ball game in the afternoon. There is entertainment for everybody and the bulk of it is along the lines of exercise and physical activity.

There is a city in Illinois where most of the old residents gather daily around tables spread over the Courthouse lawn and play dominoes. Day after day and year after year—in fair weather—they sit with humped shoulders and cramped chests matching the bones. Of course they are getting the fresh air, but they are not getting much else.

In our own suburb of Glendale the old timers meet most every afternoon and pitch horseshoes. As a sport this is about as venerable and vicious as dominoes, but it at least gives one exercise and appetite. At times the active Glendale patriarchy engage the rival hardware flingers of Tropico or Burbank and the contest is as ardent as the battle of Shiloh. They have even strung electric lights over the field of honor so that darkness may not impair the prowess of the victors.

Archery clubs are being revived. Croquet is a scientific passion with several groups of old timers. They are

bowling on the green in Griffith Park. Canadians at Pasadena are playing lacrosse on suburban lots. The sports of other days blend with the new in order to furnish pleasurable occupation for grizzled veterans who are enjoying what might be called a second childhood in Southern California.

The baseball season laps over on football time. Courageous native sons wear straw hats and bathe in the ocean on New Year's day. One can catch trout in the mountain streams or yellowtail and tuna in the boundless Pacific. There are glass-bottomed boats to enable one to see the wonders of the deep at Catalina and there are aeroplanes to bear adventurous passengers in heavenward flights from Pasadena—though why one should want to leave Pasadena for heaven is hard to understand.

Athletic promoters have held boxing and wrestling contests out of doors. There are enthusiasts who never miss a daily round of the golf links. Even in the midst of one of our copious showers they will venture out with their trusty niblick and chase a poor and helpless caddie over eight or nine miles of water-soaked scenery. Every possible form of sport from ostrich and alligator hunting down to handkerchief flirtation can be found and enjoyed in Los Angeles. Most of it is out-of-door and active in character, but if you want something sedentary make a noise like a blue chip and the night clerk will take you up to room 717 and introduce you to a poker game where the limit is the roof—and that is on hinges. It is small wonder that our glorious country appeals to the stranger. Most of the hotels have their own links for the joy of the golfers and most anybody will turn out of the way to introduce the visitor to Jim Jeffries, Barney Oldfield or some of the movie stars.

Oh, yes, if it isn't one thing it's another, and the City of the Angels doesn't really need an exposition to keep up her end in the quest for entertainment.

Dove or Jackal?

WHAT a light it sheds upon history when one realizes that heathen nations had no goddess of peace. Among all the deities in the Roman and Greek calendars or in any other hierarchy of heathen gods there was no such thing. The Greeks had Aries, the Roman Mars, and each other heathen nation had a god of war, but peace was outside of their conceptions. At Rome there was a temple dedicated to Janus which was to be closed when the empire was at peace. As a matter of fact, in 750 years the doors of this temple were closed but once.

It was when Christianity came upon earth that its Founder proclaimed peace as better than war, and took for His chosen title the "Prince of Peace." His followers have been very far from following in His footsteps, and our own country bears the proud distinction of coming nearer to fulfilling this precept than any other in history. Human language is exact and expresses the truth fully when it speaks of the blessings of peace and "the curse of war." Peace is a blessing, and war is the worst curse that ever afflicted humanity. Not to go into the matter in elaborate detail, and leaving out the awful sufferings inflicted on the battlefield, suffered in hospitals, and those that bear down so terribly upon the noncombatant populations of nations in war, in burned homes, destroyed farms and shops, hunger and suffering from cold and nakedness inflicted on old and young, upon the aged



The Swords of Masamune

By Herbert Kaufman.

AMONG this spring's publications there are no guide-books to undiscovered gold mines, but any railroad will furnish a map and sell you a ticket to several mining regions.

Explorers for centuries have possessed charts of the country adjacent to the North Pole, but no geographer until recently could fix the spot.

Art institutes are ready, at a nominal cost, to acquaint students with the handling of oils and brushes similar to those used by Whistler, Sargent, and Daubigny, but will not guarantee the sale of a single painting executed in accordance with their directions.

The world will prepare you for your tasks. Any information in the possession of society is available for the ambitious, but instruction will carry you only part of the way.

If you can't progress beyond the point to which you have been led, relinquish all hope for distinction. Any man who is content to accept the past for a future quickly loses identity among the mass of other commonplace people.

Teaching is mainly the analysis of completed performances. It is a series of Little Journeys into Yesterdays.

Books and tutors fill you with established ideas.

Training is extremely valuable; we cannot conduct our varied and highly departmentized affairs without hosts of skilled and drilled laborers, but we pay little in appreciation and wage for canned and labeled ability, however excellent the brand.

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Los Angeles Illustrated Weekly. California,

Mark and Mocking Bird.

It springs throughout the whole of the Southwest. Everything from the mountain top to the sea thrills and pulsates with spring. The blindest man, whose the midday sun makes no impression on the plain or of the mustard along the roadside, would know it was spring. A man paralyzed in nerves that a slap in the face would not affect his feelings would be convinced of this, all one is dars to hear. For the mocking bird and the lark proclaim the fact from until sunset and until sunrise again, full and thankful hearts pouring forth notes of song with all the fullness of throats. California has not many birds, but such as she has stand at the top of the highest class in the highest school among all the feathered

lark from before sunrise until after the sun goes down, perched anywhere on a wire line or pole, on a fence post or corner of a house, sings: "Spring, spring." In one liquid note a must of silver bells, or in a series of notes crescendo and declining in minutes he pours forth his glad song to his her nest. The mocking bird seems to recognise any difference between night, but sings away through all these two song birds of the Great West remind one all the time of Thomas Ken's beautiful morning song. The lark sings the first verse, "My soul, and with the sun," and the night long the mocking bird reminds two verses in another stanza, where the birds are spoken of as follows: "The all night long unwearied sing praise to the eternal King."

One hears these beautiful songs from the birds of these joyous birds, it is a dull which does not recall James Russell's verses in the "Vision of Sir Launfal" where he speaks of the singing bird as a blossom among the leaves of the wide world and she to her ear of Nature which song is the

One Thing Needful.

Great Southwest is blessed with the salubrious climate in the world, is as salubrious to plant life as to animals. The region also is blessed with the most fertile soil that life ever took root in, budded, burst and bloomed. The only thing lacking is an abundance of water, and it is by no means so general as those misled with the facts sometimes Arizona used to be likened to a little pond with a sprig of cactus in one corner which crunched a horned of a rock in another, on which a rat-rat himself. The description means its State. Still there are that lack water where, when that is procurable, the desert surely is like a thousand rose bushes. The Valley sounds mighty pleasant, but is less inviting to the eye. It is little north of Phoenix and contains 15,000 acres of land, much of it made of arid soil, and lacking only water to make it fertile as the garden whose name it bears. The settlers in Paradise appealed to the government for conditions with the object of supplying water to the valley. A survey was made and the director of that survey reported substantially as follows:

The Valley is underlain by a deep deposit of detrital material saturated with water. Within the zone of saturation there are bearing gravels. The water table surface of the zone of saturation is at an average rate of one foot to the mile, or much less on the slope of the land surface. The water table is fifty feet or more near the Arizona Canal, but north increases as the land rises, to nearly 300 feet below the surface. It goes on and analyzes the condition of any kind, and shows that there are 10,000 acres or more the water table is less than 100 feet below the surface, and 27,000 acres

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Kaufman.

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California, Land of the Sun, by the Western Sea.

where the water table ranges between 100 and 200 feet below the surface. Then the report gives the source of this supply of water, and adds that the ground water of Paradise Valley is nearly all inclosed in impervious bed-rock except the south end. There it no evidence of artesian structure in the valley, a fact which would make pumping necessary. The ground water is of good quality for domestic use and every other purpose. On account of the great depth of the water the cost of pumping will be high, unless electric power can be obtained at a low price. These government experts recommend that the farmers in the valley try the cultivation of crops requiring but little irrigation, and mention long-staple cotton as among those that might be tried with profit. The report is to be published soon for free distribution by the United States Geological Survey.

Orange Day.
NEXT Saturday will be Orange Day, and it will be the duty of every loyal Californian to eat all the oranges he can safely consume and induce all his friends to do so, too. One who has eastern friends could scarcely do the State more good or confer a greater pleasure on these eastern friends than to send them a little package of California oranges. They can be had at any first-class, wide-awake grocer's put up in boxes of a dozen, and at a very moderate cost will be laid down at any doorstep in the United States or Canada in time for the celebration of California Orange Day at the end of the coming week.

It is not a good year for the California orange-growers, though an excellent one for the consumers of this luscious, delicious, hygienic fruit. The crop is a bumper or nearly so in quantity, and as good as the State or the orchards of any other country ever produced in quality. This full crop coming into competition with a large carry-over of apples on the market, together with the dullness of times and the comparative financial straits of the American people, is making a slow market for the California orange crop, with very low prices prevailing. Unless a box of oranges sells at the East for about \$2.50 the California producer is not in prosperous condition. There are complaints on the part of the growers that the difference between the prices they get and the price the consumers pay is very large. Five dollars a box is mentioned as the cost to the eastern consumer. Good oranges ought to be had in the East almost anywhere for but little more than half that price. They can be bought here by the box, the best from the trees, at \$2.25 a box, from the highest-grade grocery stores in the city.

Boost the Olive, Too.
THE managers of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego have had an inspiration which has resulted in the choosing of March 31 as the California Olive Day. There is a California Olive Association in San Francisco, where the suggestion was born, and it has the co-operation of the Olive Protective League of California in Los Angeles. There will be special ceremonies on this occasion at the San Diego fair. There are five local olive packers who will each send twenty-five young women in uniform to take part in the pageant. Most of the ripe olives of the State are put up in Southern California anyway, and no better service could be rendered the State nor a greater favor done the American people generally than by boosting the use of these ripe olives. This food is comparatively new to the American people. The use of ripe olives as food has come down to us from long-past ages from around the Mediterranean Sea. All the Spanish-Americans put them up in this way and use them in this shape. There is no more wholesome food grown under the sun, and they are not a luxury, they are a food. A Spanish-American makes a lunch off of a sauce-plate full of ripe olives, a piece of bread without butter, and a glass of wine with a few drops of alcohol in it, and would do a fair day's work and live to be 100 years old on just such a regimen.

Where Gold-Mining Began.
THE Marcus Daly mining interests are reported to have secured the Allison mine in the San Gabriel Canyon. This mine was discovered about a year ago, and the great

Daly syndicate has taken a lease on the property for six months, with a clause in the contract stipulating for the purchase of the mine at the end of the period if the ledge "proves up." Most people even to this day think gold was first discovered at Sutter's Mill, but this is a fable. The first gold mined in the State of California, as we understand, was dug out of this very same old San Gabriel Canyon, long before the Mexican war, and of course before Sutter's Mill or John Marshall was ever heard of.

Mineral Exhibit at the Exposition.
THE thousands of hundreds of thousands or millions, whatever the figures may be, that are privileged to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, now open and to stay so to the close of the year, will have an opportunity to become educated in a thousand different branches of human intelligence not to be had at any college or university in the world.

The United States Geological Survey presents the actual per capita production of about every important mineral from the mines of the United States in an interesting comparison from 1876 to the present time. It will be remembered that 1876 was the year of the great Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia. This is the reason that year is chosen as the starting point for comparison with the present, or rather with 1913. The comparison is made by a concrete presentation in which a block of the mineral for the earlier date and the later one stand side by side. Bituminous coal is represented for the year 1876 by a cubic block weighing 1600 pounds, the per capita production of that day, and by its side stands one of five tons or 10,000 pounds, the per capita production of 1913. There is an impressive presentation of the growth of American industries that will stick in the mind far more persistently than mere figures or words could present the facts.

But in addition to presenting the comparative output in quantity there is another important branch of education to be had by a visit to the fair. Coke is a good example of which the per capita production increased from 134 pounds in 1876 to 700 pounds in 1913. At the early date bee-hive coke was the only kind manufactured in the United States. By the development of the retort oven a great many by-products are obtained, wasted in the cruder method of manufacture. These by-products are coal tar, benzol and sulphate of ammonia. Also the quantity of gas recovered and utilized is shown in the exhibition.

Californians will be interested in the two vessels, the first representing the per capita output of petroleum in 1876, a little vessel containing twenty-two gallons. By its side stands a hoghead containing more than two and a half barrels, 108 gallons. The people of Arizona will be as much interested in the two ingots of copper, one showing the production per capita in 1876 of a pound weight, another that of 1913 of thirteen pounds' weight. So with a great many other minerals, there will be a concrete method of education found at the fair. The total production of Portland cement in the Centennial year was only 40,000 barrels, increasing in 1913 to 22,000,000 barrels. Many important minerals will figure there of which the production in 1876 was nothing and now is an important matter in our industries.

The war in Europe will make this concrete form of education much more interesting and impressive than it would have been had peace reigned over the world. We are cut off from many finished products, and from others necessary to the production of finished products heretofore imported from abroad, and if our industries are to flourish it will be necessary for us to turn our attention to the production of these at home.

Fair Pronounced Success.
CALIFORNIA promised the world a new record and a thrilling sensation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. She is keeping her word to the letter "and then some." Early in March, at the end of the first ten days of the exposition, a new financial record was reached at San Francisco. The gross receipts from the concessions were \$350,000, from miscellaneous sources \$50,000, sale of season tickets \$500,000, total gross receipts \$1,040,000. This gave a daily

percentage of receipts of \$33,500, against a daily average of operating expenses of \$17,500, showing a daily profit of \$8000.

Of course the question is, "Can this be kept up for the next ten months?" Why not? The eastern people had only begun to come in at the end of the first week in March, for the reason that the low fares on the railroads were not in force until March 1. The railroad people all over the country seem to have been quite conservative in their prophecies. They first began to count these visitors to the fair by tens of thousands, but in two days of one week more than 10,000 persons arrived in Los Angeles by overland trains. The railroad people are revising their figures as actual results take the place of guesses. Now the least hopeful of them put the number at a million, and the more enthusiastic ones say that the total number of people to come across the continent to the fair during the coming year will reach 2,000,000. The great rush is expected in the summer months, when the children are out of school. They remind us, too, that there are 300 conventions, many of them international in scope, which will meet in San Francisco, Los Angeles or some other California city during the exposition year.

Do you know what this means? Have you ever seen the prisoners in a penitentiary walking in lock step, standing as closely together as they can move? A million people doing the lock step would make a line 500 miles long.

These for Ornamentation.

ORANGE COUNTY has a Board of Forestry, and these officials have applied to the State Highway Commission for leave to plant roadside trees all along the State highway from the Los Angeles county line in La Habra Valley to Santa Ana. A variety of trees has been chosen for various sections of the road, among them the Jerusalem pine, the redwood, Arizona cypress, date palm, Cedrus deodara. The idea is that a variety will be more pleasing to the eye than if the whole line were decorated with one variety of tree. The idea is an excellent one hardly to be denied by the State Highway Commission but rather to be encouraged and imitated by the other counties.

These for Profit.

FEW things more sensational in the history of civilization have been done than the conversion of the Imperial Valley from a bald sandy desert or a tangled wilderness to an earthly paradise in fifteen years. According to the Horticultural Commission of Imperial county, during the month of February a very few short of 60,000 trees were brought into the county from outside nurseries to be put in orchard rows in that rich and prosperous valley. At the rate of 2000 a day of ten hours each, planting 200 an hour, or a little more than three a minute, would be about the record for the month's orchard planting in that county. These are not all fruit trees, for more than two-thirds of them, namely 43,370, were fast-growing eucalyptus, 1239 grapefruit, 3173 orange, 1290 olive, 1239 apricot, and 999 fig trees, the remainder being either some kind of fruit trees or ornamental trees.

Notes of Progress.

HERBERT EARLSCLIFFE has taken an option of about half a million dollars on 14,720 acres of land in Fresno county for the purpose of colonization.

In the San Jacinto Valley a Los Angeles concern has bought more than a thousand acres of land at a reported cost of \$300,000 for colonization purposes.

The Hollywood High School is to have a beautiful gymnasium building added at a cost of \$35,000.

The Mission Acres tract, in the San Fernando Valley, comprising about 2000 acres of the original holdings of the San Fernando Mission Land Company, is to be placed on the market at once in small holdings.

A new syndicate has secured the flat-iron lot on Eighth, Spring and Main streets originally held by the Home Builders, at a cost of \$560,000, on which a building will be erected at a cost of \$500,000.

Eighty-one steers, mostly two-year-olds, from the Tulare county ranch of Judge Wheaton Gray, were recently sold to Los Angeles packers at \$5650.

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By Frank G. Carpenter.

GOING BY SHIPLOADS TO ENGLAND
AND FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

meat basket of the world is as bright as the sun of the tropics. There are tens of millions of acres of pastures in Bolivia on the eastern slope of the Andes where cattle are now running wild, and where fat beefs can be bought for a few dollars a head. Brazil has highlands that will feed other millions, and Uruguay and Argentina, if their lands were intensely used, could support ten head of stock where they now support one. Paraguay, just north of here, is one vast pasture field, and almost the whole of this Parana Basin is fitted for raising alfalfa. None of the beef here is corn-fed, and until lately most of the cattle were raised on the native grasses. Now they are brought up on grass and fattened on alfalfa. The latter crop is being sown by the tens of thousands of acres. There are single fields of alfalfa in Argentina that contain more than 1000 acres, and I know men who have 10,000 and 20,000 acres of alfalfa in one patch. Coming across to Buenos Aires from the foothills of the Andes, I rode through a tract of country which a few years ago was supposed to be desert. Then some of the Italian wheat

In connection with our meat shortage in the United States, I find in the last issue of the River Plate Review, the chief stock

As a result they have lost animals, and the others had to eat or take what was left. The cans have entered the food of the live stock all over America.



In a big frigorifico.

farmers from the east moved out and broke the land up for grain. However, the soil was found to be so light that it could not be farmed. Then alfalfa was tried, and the deep roots of that plant went down to the water and they now have there one of the best alfalfa lands on the globe. I rode through great fields where hundreds of cattle were feeding and saw many others where the crop had been cut and put up in huge stacks.

The cattle of the Argentine are allowed to feed out of doors all the year round, and when the stock is taken off the native grasses and put on alfalfa to fatten it is turned into one of the great fenced inclosures and allowed to feed at an alfalfa stack just as our cattle are fed upon straw. In this way a large number of head can be cared for by a very few men, and the cost of stock farming is reduced to the minimum. As it is now, the best lands are fenced with wire, and the cattle feed in these great fields without need of barns or sheds. The winters are so mild that there is plenty of grass all the year round.

Alfalfa as Feed.

The value of alfalfa in the making of beef has grown upon the Argentinos, and the alfalfa area is increasing enormously. As soon as the land is in alfalfa it jumps in value. Steers raised on that grass can be marketed a year younger than if grown on the native grasses, and the use of alfalfa doubles the carrying capacity of the estancia. In Southern Cordoba and Santa Fe 3000 cattle are now being fed all the year round to every square league of alfalfa. This means about one head to every two acres, and it is said, that another thousand head could be added if all were breeding cattle. Finely-bred stock does not thrive on the native grasses, and there are many millions of acres in Argentina that will have to be put into alfalfa in order to have it yield its full value. Lands which have been carrying 3000 sheep to the league—that is, one sheep to two acres—

**A HEREFORD BULL THAT BROUGHT
\$10,000.**

and financial paper of Argentina, a quotation from one of the chief meat authorities of Australia as to the causes of our failing beef supply. This man is A. W. Pearce, the editor of the Australian Meat Trades Journal. He says:

"The shortage of meat in the United States comes from the breaking up of the big ranches and the increase of grain farming and dairying. It is also caused by the demand for veal. In one year the United States killed 8,000,000 calves, averaging seventy pounds each. If those calves had been kept a year longer they would have averaged 600 pounds and would have given them 4,800,000,000 pounds of beef, instead of 560,000,000 pounds of veal. Another cause of the falling-off is the stock diseases, and a third is the enormous waste of meat in the States. At the hotels and restaurants there the guest is served twice as much as is required, and the result of the whole is that the meat demand is becoming greater than the supply."

North American Interests.

Mr. Pearse was asked as to the lands owned by the United States capitalists in South America, and as to our interests in the meat-freezing establishments. He said that the coming-in of the Swifts and the Armours would greatly benefit Argentina, and that they had already raised the prices of cattle. He said that Americans are buying the pasture lands, and that one Chicago

and in that way the Americans have been of great benefit to the day the Americans own the packing companies of the other companies in Uruguay. United States ownership exporting more meat to the United States than all of the others combined, and if it is formed, their shipments amounted to the grand total of cattle and sheep. The new will be in operation early and when completed it will capacity of 2400 cattle, 6000 hogs. The La Plata Company, belonging to the United enlarged that its daily 2200 cattle and 6000 sheep company will employ several additional men. If these concerns could be run at throughout a whole year they would win that time more than more than 3,000,000 sheep and 6000 hogs, and at the average day the animals would be about \$150,000,000. In addition the other frigorificos, so they will probably be able to make it can raise for some time. More Goes to Europe Than

The American packing
Alres are now shipping
Europe than to the United
Argentina and British pack-
send also to our market.
frigerificos look upon us
chief customers of the future.
raisers are our friends. To
our meat supply is decreas-
ments are published almost
how our exports have in-
have now less meat than
know that our cattle are
than ever before, and that
gentina must come in to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)



LOVED, there is a difference I
on the Eagle tribe and you. A
your Eagle remind you that all t
as are not in your favor.
example. You are dependent up
of creation for every comfort
You despoil the sheep of h
the bear of his skin, the ox of h
make your clothes. When you g
wardrobe nearly complete you h
out the tall feathers of the Eagl
you can't get them, of an old roo
the plumes from the wings of a
to decorate you. You talk of ha
ether in your cap when you speak
or glory that you enjoy. The
wardrobe is all his own, born an
him, and he carries it whither
will. If your Eagle, brethren
at, whether in the shape of a bat
an armored cruiser, a submarine o
and he decorated it with feather
could tell you what the proudest

be that feather which would
the selection of his tribe to repre-
senting that is most glorious in the
of humans. For thousands of
the Eagle has been your companion
and in peace, on the field of battle
or courts. He has been the em-
blem of generals and of your kings.
He marched at the head of the
legendary Fabius Maximus in the
of the wars. The Eagle marched at the
head of the legions in Spain and Africa.
With Caesar's soldiers across the
world was in every battle fought on the



THE LANCET

... occurred to you that
new vases for pockets in the fe-
of the species is one of the most
sacros we have been up against?
she managed to rook us when
where to put them. What is our
to be when she has larger and
is than we have?

... of the first results of having
made in America. "Capacious
pockets in plain view," says the
in conjunction with trouserettes,
aria.

know, this is diabolical. Puffs for allurement, pockets for stored treasures that those silly little girls have no room for in their limitations. After one of these girls was fitted with the powder puff, the hair pins, card case, handkerchief, ring, pencil case, engagement ring and every other secret and iniquitous thing she found that there was no room left in that receptacle for anything else. It had been reduced to the dimensions of a bulged uncomfortable little bag of dollars. That small fact alone was a terrible protection for the male, for he was unable to appreciate it. He could not be worse. Now he is better. With ample accommodations, shekeles she will have. You see, poor Belgians, Red Cross, hospital, down-and-outs, club dues, business obligations, automobile repairs, prop all to no purpose. She will exploit her pockets, look reproachful, tap on her eyelashes, and you

Soldiers.

firm has already taken over...

I had a great deal of jealousy...

As a result they have had the...



There is a difference between the Eagle tribe and you.

You are dependent upon...

That is glory enough for any Eagle of the tribe...

When freedom from her mountain height unfurled her standard to the air...

Majestic monarch of the cloud who rear'st aloft thy regal form...

beautiful plains of that country now called by its loving children "La Belle France."

That is glory enough for any Eagle of the tribe, and yet there was a greater glory reserved for our race.

"When freedom from her mountain height unfurled her standard to the air, she tore the azure robe of night...

"Majestic monarch of the cloud who rear'st aloft thy regal form, to hear the tempest-trumpings loud...

And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven—Child of the sun! To thee 'tis given To guard the banner of the free...

There never was such glory conferred on any other creature by humanity as that given the Eagle in being chosen as the emblem of this great people.

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the cloud of the fight...

Then there is another lyric about the flag that the Eagle heard sung on many a tented field when all war was tearing his beloved country into shreds.

Ah, these have been glorious events in the career and history of the Eagle tribe as he has marched at the head of serried legions and as he has perched over the Stars and Stripes...

in the life of the Eagle in connection with the flag. It came in a story from Belgium, a country trodden under foot by alien foes...

The Eagle's heart is bursting with pride over this event, the greatest that ever occurred to him, since, according to the great lyric quoted above, freedom called him from the skies and put that starry banner in his keeping.

Yours,



Great estancias.

and in that way the Americans have been of great benefit to the country...

The American packing firms are now shipping more meat to Europe than to the United States...

More Goes to Europe Than Here. The American packing firms are now shipping more meat to Europe than to the United States...



CANCER

It occurred to you that the pockets in the female blouse are one of the most interesting features of the modern costume...

There has been a marked revival in astrology lately and a number of good people have taken it up with conscientious seriousness.

When we ridiculed the inaccessibility of the feminine pocket we knew not what we did. When she kept her purse in her stocking, fate sometimes worked on our side.

It is obvious, therefore, that if the fashions are to be made in America, the men must make them. When the Frenchman arbitrarily took over the designing and invention of the styles in France...

One lady friend assures me that she knows all about my character because she has studied me up in astrology.

These astrologists maintain that our lives are ruled by the firmament, that according to the date, hour, latitude and longitude in which we are born, so our fate is sealed.

But they allow us a little leeway in what they are pleased to call rectification. I observe that some months are most unfortunate to be born in, one has natural tendencies toward criminality, vacillation, inexactitude, ineptitude—never mind which, dear

friend, your friends will find you out soon enough without any publicity from me.

It all reads very plausibly and is nicely propounded with the proper atmosphere of erudition. But who was the first astrologer and how did he arrive at his deductions?

But in that case all our temperamental geniuses should have been born in July, all our heroes, all our criminals, all our scholars, in their respective months and, while we don't like to flatly dispute the point, we honestly don't believe they were.

Besides, would not an unfortunate mother of sons born in July give up the struggle in despair? Supposing the astrologists to be right, is it not a clear case of ignorance being bliss?

But these astrological astrologists are showing peculiar persistence. We had better watch out; ere long we shall have laws compelling us to have our horoscopes cast prior to matrimony if we are not careful.

Mental eugenics, eh? No, we are of opinion that Providence knew what was best when it was ordained that, for the most part, our characters should remain a mystery, if only to deceive ourselves.

Etiquette and the War.

UNDER this heading several flustered hostesses are writing to the English papers, for it appears that since all the earls and dukes have become mere privates and several grocers and butchers have become officers...

For instance, one aristocratic young man who has volunteered as a private wants to know if he is still eligible to use his London club, whether he may travel first-class when on leave and whether he may sit in the stalls in the theater.

ficer staying in her house and wants to know if it would be good form to invite his nephew who is a colonel-in-chief.

It all sounds very childish and trivial, yet we must perforce recall that the whole essence of military discipline lies in the status and prestige of the man. If the aristocratic private is allowed to hobnob intimately with and patronize his grocer-captain in the balmy days of leave what havoc could not be caused during a critical engagement of the troops?

It would seem that war is considerably democratic after all, for the country has need of the best men and cares not as to their family. Aristocratic pretensions must fall to the ground if they are not maintained with high efficiency, courage, self-control, endurance.

The Will of a Lady.

A MAIDEN lady has left a vast fortune and has decreed that it shall be spent upon eleven bronze statues of members of her family, which are to be housed in a specially erected and very luxurious museum-chapel affair.

Which, however, is open to question. One can imagine that maiden lady cudgelling her brains to discover a means whereby her fortune would create the least harm. She probably investigated numerous public charities and observed that the bulk of her money would go in sinecure salaries.

Two. "I assure you that I played on Your Honor's piano at the Society Notes."

practically taken the direction of all state affairs from Secretary Bryan and is looking after them himself.

MEXICO. The financial settlement between the United States and Mexico...

bravely, but that his son was very much affected and broke down as soon as the car entered the grounds.

SUFFRAGETTE POLICE COURT.

minor details is practically in readiness for the launching now and it is expected that a large crowd will be there to witness the initial plunge of the country's latest fighting machine.

St. Patrick and the Irish Wolf-Dogs.

By Rev. A. K. Glover.

A GREAT MISSIONARY.

WE ARE beginning to know more and more about the great apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick. The scanty literary remains of the saint, such as his "Confessions" and "Breastplate," are yielding to critical study, and the once half-legendary conqueror of Irish heathenism now looms up more real than ever before. No longer do scholars argue much over the question of the saint's birthplace, while his footsteps have at last been traced very clearly from his sixteenth year down to the hour of his death at the great age to which Moses attained. Patricius Succat, for this was his full name, was born in the little Roman garrison town of Dumbarton, Scotland, almost on the boundary line between the latter country and England, in the year 372. His father was Calpornius, a rich man and Roman magistrate, besides having been a deacon of the Catholic Church. The fact of his father having been in Holy Orders need not surprise either Catholic or Protestant today, since the church law against a married clergy had not yet been promulgated. Indeed not only was St. Patrick the son of a church deacon, but he was also a grandson of a priest, so the family must have been one of some social, ecclesiastical and official importance.

A few miles northwest of Dumbarton St. Patrick's father had a country residence. It was on the western coast of Scotland and was not an over-safe spot in which to spend a summer season, since there were frequent raids by ferocious bands of half-civilized Scots and Picts all along the rugged coast. In the summer of the year 389 young Succat was playing with some other boys of this Scottish seaside village, when down swooped a horde of these pirates and slave dealers who carried him off to Ireland, along with hundreds of others, there to sell him into slavery; and for six long years he served the great Irish chief Milchu as herdsman and shepherd on the green hills of Down and Antrim. The boy's years of captivity and servitude were the period of preparation for his coming conquest of Irish paganism, for he soon learned the Irish language and became acquainted with Celtic customs. He tells us in his Confessions that he and the other captives were only suffering just punishment for the godless life they had been living in Britain, where they had spurned the teachings and warnings of their good priests and thus had brought down upon themselves the wrath of heaven. The shepherd boy's lonely vigils in heat and cold, by night and by day, wrought in him a great religious and moral change,

and he spent many hours during the day and night in prayer, and in repeating the Psalms of David which his father and grandfather had taught him as a child. The Scottish slave boy was always treated kindly by his master, Milchu, yet he yearned to be free again so that he might prepare himself to return to Erin, not as a slave, but as a Christian missionary to the Irish people, steeped as they then were in the grossest idolatry.

One night young Patrick had a vision or a dream in which he was told that a big ship lay waiting for him ready to carry him to sunny Gaul, or ancient France. So one dark night, in response to this vision, he stole away, and after tramping nearly 200 miles southwestward across the Emerald Isle, he reached County Mayo, and lo! there at a port fully identified as the modern Westport, was the ship of his vision waiting for him and about ready to sail. Now the captain of the vessel was not looking for any passengers, since his ship was a merchantman engaged largely in carrying blooded Irish wolf-dogs over to Gaul, there to be sold to the Gallican nobility at the great dog markets. It appears that at that time the raising of wolf-dogs was wholly in the hands of the Irish princes and chieftains, and Patricius Succat was just the young man needed to manage a shipful of these half-wild Irish greyhounds. For six long years he had been using and training them on the emerald slopes of Chief Milchu's hilly estates, and they had been his close companions by day and by night, so it did not take long for Milchu's young slave boy to strike a bargain with the captain, Patrick engaging not only to act as supercargo during the voyage, but to lead the whole pack of dogs across country to Marseilles, there to deliver them to the local importers and dealers.

Young Patrick Succat fulfilled his duty to the letter. He landed his dogs, howling and yelping, near Nantes, on the banks of the Loire, then tramped overland 400 miles or more and saw the dogs safely in the marketplace of Marseilles. Then he trudged back again the same distance to the city of Tours, where his mother's near relative, the holy St. Martin, was bishop, and where he remained during four years in constant study, preparing for his mission to Ireland.

In addition to these four years under St. Martin of Tours, Patrick Succat spent thirty-four years more in study preparing for his life mission among the Irish Celts, during which he was partly under the learned and saintly bishop of Auxerre, St. Germainus, partly at Marmonier, and partly at the holy island of Lerins, situated off the

south coast of France in the Mediterranean Sea, where many of the early Christian missionaries were educated.

At some time subsequent to his settling at Tours, and when about 28 or 30 years old, young Succat must have visited his home at Dumbarton, there to tell of his resolve to preach Christianity to the Irish, for we learn of the opposition of his aged parents to his plans. It was during his visit to his old home that he once more began to have visions and dreams, and in one of these a man appeared to him with a letter entitled "The Voice of the Irish People," and he thought he heard voices calling from Erin to him to "come over and dwell among us." He sought ordination at the hands of the British bishops, but he had unwisely told somebody at Dumbarton about some escape of his boyhood days, and this busybody, probably out of jealousy, in turn told the story to the British bishops, the result having been that the future Irish apostle had to go back to Gaul to be ordained. He was not consecrated bishop until thirty years later, meanwhile continuing his studies. The wise and holy bishop of Turin, Maximus, was his consecrator in the year 432, Roman Catholics claiming that Pope St. Celestine then commissioned him to undertake the task of the Irish mission.

In the fall of this same year the apostle of the Irish set sail from Bordeaux, in Gaul, and landed near Wicklow Head, on the southeastern coast of Ireland, in the present county of Wicklow, but not being well received he sailed further north to a spot called Saul on Strangford Lough, where the local chief, Dichu, gave him a large barn for a church, and in which he preached, baptized, confirmed and celebrated mass for some months, and where his first candidate for the priesthood, one Mochael, was converted and ordained. Dichu himself was also converted to Christianity as the first fruits of St. Patrick's apostolic labors.

Thence the zealous missionary traversed the whole island, going first to Magh Sleacht, an old center of Celtic idolatry, where the saint beheld thirteen great idols half buried in the ground, the great central statue being covered over with gold and silver and those surrounding it with brass. Crossing the beautiful river Shannon into Roscommon, he first bought a parcel of good land for an ingot of gold, then converted the local king's two daughters, preached, baptized, drove out the local brood of snakes, then proceeded on his way northward to Armagh, where he established his primate's see and made it the principal organizing center of his missionary activity.

At Tara's Hill, in the present county of Meath, in the year 433, at the pagan Easter,

the saint met the Druid priests, greater princes and chieftains, and converted many of them, and converted many of the pagan mind to Christianity. The dogma of the Trinity was at that time down the mighty apostle preached the three-leaved shamrock, the three-leaved clover, the three-leaved plant among all the Celtic saints of many years. The Holy Trinity in nature three are in one and one is God and that thus it could be with the Irish Christians.

In this way St. Patrick not only many of his pagan heathen of the Christian doctrine of the Trinity, but also succeeded in turning a Celtic symbol into a type of the Christian faith. The shamrock, over, being in the form of a three-lobed leaf, several parts are flattened out, making it doubly sacred in the Irish Christians.

St. Patrick was perhaps the last of any of the early missionaries to lands. He was 60 years old when he began his work, and thus when it there was not much chance of after so long a period of preparation, unlike many missionaries to Ireland with plenty of cash he enabled him to pay for his journey, so that he did not need a gar or "grafter" among the hospitable heathen people.

Without St. Patrick Ireland would be little to us today. Every valley every hill and crag, every stream tell of his ubiquity, while the churches and as many Christians and the hundreds of conversions, that he established, led to the army of faithful priests and monks and consecrated during time, all testify to the great labors, the extent of his missionary work, the extent of his unselfish devotion of his life to the cause of Christian civilization in Ireland. He found the island left it wholly Christian, and appears to be no other like the history of Christian missions in the world.

Stories of Old Mexico. By Maria P. de Galeano

THE JAGUAR.

JUAN, "El Cazador" (The Hunter,) tied a jaw, long rope made from ixtle around the jaguar's tawny neck and fondled him unwontedly. He had been the household pet since that day, moons before, when "El Cazador"—as he was known throughout that part of the coast country—made a raid on his parents' den in a cave up on the side of a steep cliff. "El Cazador" made a business of selling jaguar skins to Don Pedro, who, in turn, sold them to the wealthy Spanish merchants in Huetamo. Don Pedro was a peddler-merchant with a store in Coyuca de Catalan, near the River Balsas. He did a thriving trade throughout the coast towns, villages and farms. His old sister was storekeeper during his almost continual trips and was said to be shrewder at bargaining than he. She it was that did all the dickering with the gambusinos over the gold they brought in, hiddenly, from the mines. She bought up all the corn and stored it up to be sold to less provident neighbors when theirs was all weevil-eaten. She had granaries higher up in the mountains where the corn was stored until such time as the tortillas tasted of nothing but husks and weevils. The cold of the mountainside preserved it, to some extent, long

after the corn of the hot lands was only an empty husk.

The store was part adobe, part reed, and elongated itself into a series of corrals and outhouses. Inside, the store was a confusion of cordage, dried meats, papocha, casks of sesame oil, calicoes, unbleached cottons, corn, seeds, tobacco, liquors, dried vegetables and herbs—even patent-medicine bottles.

Don Pedro was reputed to be rich. He had commenced life as a muleteer. He daily thanked God for all he was and that he had been blessed with greater acumen than his neighbors. He wore his scapular, confessed regularly whenever he was near enough to a church, gave his tithes religiously to the tithe collector, only taking care to exempt the bags of hidden gold bought from the gambusinos who stole it from the mines.

If, as was true, he diluted the fiery aguardiente on which the peons got drunk every Saturday night, the dilution did them no harm, since it was still strong enough to make them drunk enough to miss Monday's, and very possibly Tuesday's work. And, through all the region; what Don Pedro brought into the lives of the people by laboriously-written letters (for whose delivery he charged

nothing) and by gossip of friends and relatives in other parts, more than offset any shortage in weights. He brought corn down from the mountains that was harder than the hot-land corn and therefore better withstood the weevils. He waited till the people were bloated with the musky husks in the region of their stomachs, their limbs emaciated with lack of nutrition, and some of the old people and children nearly dead with chronic dysentery before, hailed as a benefactor, he descended to the coast villages bringing foodstuffs, herbs, and best of all, patent medicine for their dysentery. With his mules and muleteers he camped on one side of the plaza and did a thriving business so long as anyone in the village had wherewith to buy. Then up and away. Chiles, herbs, oils, were exchanged for rebozos, fajas, unbleached cottons for shirts and trousers—the immemorial calzon blanco of the hot lands. Bright muslins and calicoes, tulle raincoats—and sombreros were mixed with curious herbs and mountain roots. Casks of sesame oil hobnobbed with jerked beef and pork dried with tomato and chile. Don Pedro's mules were many and sleek and well fed.

Juan "El Cazador" had a daughter, Petronilla. To guard her was old Tomasa. Tomas was shriveled and gray, but her

eyes were as those of an eagle and she was concerned.

Tomasa swept the open space in front of the store with a hand-broom and straw tied near the upper end nearly double, while Petronilla, flat head of the pet, gorged herself with rata, and Tomasa took the weekly arrojo and scrubbed, on a flat stone. Petronilla stepped gracefully on her rounded buttocks to the foot of the arrojo swept with a curve.

"El Cazador" never let himself be on the face of Petronilla avoided. Before dawn he was grinding on the stone mortar through the reed walls and pet-patted the tortillas to be ready for the day. Petronilla, on the other side of the "boa," made skins for her father's tortillas. She taught her, wove straw and doted the fronts of her father's doted idly what life might be and with its environs, and helped old Tomasa to skin animals that fell by the wayside. Jaguar skins hung round the

and made yellow light and brown shade the sunlight flickered through the

"El Cazador" had the appearance of some far-off Spanish ancestor, and his tall figure, thin nose, and regular features might have been those of a

gold, burnished copper, tawny hair, was Petronilla's hair according as the shade drew out its light or threw a veil of dusky. Her yellowish hair in their brilliant irises the deep blue of an alberca (pool) in some extinct lake, and the intense azure of late afternoon in the tropics. Her skin held the color of a creamy peach, and the sensuous of her throat and arms were displayed beneath her short-sleeved, low-cut chemise that served her as blouse in the fashion of the women of the hot

loved the "boa" with a sinuous and would lie by its side for hours in a maze of emotions, without definite thought. A pack of lean, fierce dogs over the carcasses of the animals "El Cazador's" fame as a marksman, with his taciturnity, that almost savagely, kept away all men from the hut—all but Don Pedro and Pancho the herdsman.

Pedro brought his wares to the door but from time to time. He had a sight of the tawny-haired child occasionally in among the skins in the interior and had been puzzled some day to make out the outlines of her among the jaguar skins. He even noticed a superstitious shiver, her topaz eyes like those of the jaguar, fixed on wonder. He once saw her, beyond that led into the corral, race with a twist her graceful figure in sinuous. She was a child. In a year she was a woman.

Pedro passed again. He had thought he had accumulated more of money than he had ever dreamed of in his life, and was coming to realize that he had no heir. No man could hope to be remembered who could not even leave an heir. He reflected bitterly that if he had married man with a family his social position would have insured his appointment as Prefect, and that was a political position, since in graft alone it yielded several thousand pesos a year. His mind was not tipping the Governor with sufficient liberality and was in fair way to be dismissed from office, and Don Pedro was determined to take on the dignity of a family.

He was thoroughly eligible to office. He had been casting around in his mind among his acquaintances for a suitable man to whom his mule train wound down to the Golden River. He came upon "El Cazador" the fiddle rope, and Petronilla with the jaguar. The beautiful young man to her shoulders and emerald neck with his velvety paws, and her spotted fur with her hair in an amiable mass. She shook herself and the two played as a child and a pet. "El Cazador" paid no attention to their play other than to give an indulgent glance at Petronilla.

He would not harm her. It had been by her side since the day he and his parents and brought it, a yellow fur, in a huacal made of reeds tied together over the back of the donkey. Petronilla's skin was the largest "El Cazador" ever seen. That, with its mother's up for such time as Don Pedro was that way. That time had arrived.

Don Pedro's gaze that had hitherto been only for barter now glued itself to the girl and the jaguar. Although unstepped to the foot of the arrojo swept with a curve. He turned toward her as "El Cazador" had not heeded her father's warnings inside the hut, but stood gazing at the girl.

He understood, as her glance told him, the understood and her grasp on the jaguar's neck tightened. Perhaps the understood also. A yellow and white leopard leaped through the air at Don Pedro's feet. He caught it on his arm and the jaguar sank at his feet. Another leaped nearly as wild as the jaguar were

Dogs.

the saint met the Druid priests and greater princes and chiefs, presiding over the ceremonies. The dog, a symbol of the Trinity was at first down the pagan mind to grasp, as the trefoll, the three-leaved clover, a plant among all the Celtic tribes of many of years. The Holy Shamen, the sacred plant of the Irish, told them in nature three are in one and one is three and that thus it could be with God.

In this way St. Patrick not only made of his pagan hearers of the Christian doctrine of the Trinity, also succeeded in turning a Celtic symbol into a type of the Holy Trinity, the Christian faith. The shamrock, ever, being in the form of a cross, several parts are flattened out, making a natural type of the cross of Calvary, making it doubly sacred in the eyes of Irish Christians.

St. Patrick was perhaps the best of any of the early missionaries to Ireland. He was 60 years old before he began his work, and thus when he left there was not much chance of after so long a period of preparation. Over, unlike many missionaries, he had Ireland with plenty of cash in hand, enabled him to pay for everything needed, so that he did not appear as a "grafter" among a hospitable heathen people.

Without St. Patrick Ireland would be little to us today. Every well-to-do man, every hill and crag, every moor and tell of his ubiquity, while the 30 churches and as many Christian and the hundreds of convents and monasteries, that he established, turned the army of faithful priests and monks and consecrated during his time, all testify to the vast labors, the extent of his travels, the unselfish devotion of his long life, the cause of Christian civilization in old Ireland. He found the island left it wholly Christian, of which there is no other like history of Christian missions in the world.

de Galeano

eyes were as those of an eagle while the girl was concerned.

Tomas swept the open space before him with a hand-broom made of straw tied near the upper end, the nearly double, while Petronilla, with flat head of the pet "boa" gorged herself with rats, slept in Tomas's arms. Tomas took the weekly washing of the arroyo and scrubbed, on benches, a flat stone. Petronilla pointed gracefully on her rounded shoulders, stepped to the foot of the corral, arroyo swept with a curve.

"El Cazador" never let himself be on the face of Petronilla if he avoided. Before dawn the grinding on the stone metate came through the reed walls and the pat-patted the tortillas to repeat them. During the day she kept him beside the "boa," made drawing her father's tortillas and taught her, wove straw sandals, and the fronts of her father's shawl, idly what life might be in the hut and its environs, watched the fare forth with gun and sling and helped old Tomas cure the skins of animals that fell before the Jaguar skins hung round the

war sank its teeth in Don Pedro's arm and then broke in a storm of weeping over the wounded animal.

Don Pedro turned to his men with a laugh, bought up all the skins from the scowling "Cazador" and went his way still planning his future marriage with someone who should lend dignity to a social position such as his money insured, and conscious that he should some day return to "El Cazador's" hut.

The jaguar, under Petronilla's ministrations, rapidly recovered. Pancho the fisherman had long been leaving fishes from the Golden River, on the banks of the stream that flowed at the foot of the corral where Petronilla went each morning with an earthen jar on her shoulder in which to bring water with which to wash the corn for tortillas for the daily meals. He brought wild fruits from mountain glens and tremulous orchids from warm ravines. From leaving offerings and watching her puzzled face from behind the wild fig tree, he came to speak to her. They were lovers, and had "El Cazador's" permission to marry as soon as the padre made again his visit to the nearest village. Meanwhile, old Tomas watched over their trystings with eagle eye.

Pancho the fisherman built him a new reed hut and thatched it with leaves of the fan palm. Its roof was made impervious to the tropical tempests with a thick covering of reeds and mud. The floor was beaten until the earth was hard. The fish he caught were sent to mountain villages far away, dried for preservation. Instead of a tute mat on the floor for bed, he made a rude couch called tarima, across which were interlaced rawhide thongs on which to spread the tute mat. A new metate for grinding tortillas, two or three rude wooden chairs, a brazier built in a lean-to; this was to be his woman's home.

To Tomas he took bright calico and lawns for dresses, bleached cotton cloth for skirts and chemises, white cotton stockings, patent-leather gaiters and a reboso; his bride-to-be's wedding garments.

To give his daughter in marriage without an equal amount of finery would bring shame on "El Cazador's" head. He dug up the olla at the foot of a tree marked with a cross, in which he kept what was left from the sales of the skins. With difficulty he made out the amount in reales (12½ cents), pesetas (25 cents), and tostones (50 cents), keeping count with grains of corn. He knew that two reales were a peseta, four a toston, and that eight reales were a peso. No, there was not enough for Petronilla's finery. In giving his daughter in marriage "El Cazador" was giving her, body and soul, to her future master. He had owned her as a child; in her future he had no voice. Her future treatment depended somewhat on the dowry she took on her wedding day. If that could be made to equal her husband's gifts, she was sure to rise in his estimation. Money flowed to Pancho the fisherman in the fish the rivers brought down. Hunting wild animals for their skins was not very profitable. Jaguars, whose skins brought the best prices, were getting scarcer and, besides, Don Pedro paid a paltry price.

"El Cazador" returned the olla to its hiding-place at the foot of the marked tree. At dusk he lay down on his tute mat. Before the late moon arose, he untied the jaguar, thrust some dried meat into a huangoche tied under his chin and hanging over his back, took his gun and machete, and the two threaded a stealthy way toward the camino real that led to the great itc.

Once there, "El Cazador" had no difficulty in disposing of the jaguar to the Governor for enough to buy Petronilla's garments. But the money was slow in coming; in fact, it was not forthcoming at all until a new iron cage with cement floor was slowly built and the jaguar installed in his close quarters. Meanwhile, "El Cazador" was detained as the jaguar's caretaker. Both were well fed and both took daily walks in the park, the jaguar tied to a long rope of litle the other extremity of which "El Cazador" held in his hands. The two became a familiar sight, "El Cazador" with his wide flapping calzon blanco of the hot country, and the jaguar playing like a great cat, jumping on and rolling around his keeper.

The cage completed, the jaguar was installed and "El Cazador," impatient, threaded indiscernible paths to less keen eyes than his toward home.

After the delay, the wedding preparations were hurried. The services of the padre

were dispensed with. Pancho and Petronilla, with "El Cazador" and three others as witnesses, were married before the juez in the nearest village. It was the first time Petronilla had ever been in the village, and was the first time—and perhaps would be the last—she had ever been the recipient of such an honor as a ride on the burro; that was always reserved for the men; the women trudged on behind, also beasts of burden. Some of Pancho's male friends furnished music. Aguardiente flowed. Old Tomas returned from the secret niche where she worshipped one of the stone gods of her ancestors. Petronilla, divested of her finery, ground incessantly the metate on the stone metate or pat-patted the tortillas between her hands as she baked them on the clay comal. Thus she proved to her new master that she was a worthy wife. The older people danced. All drank except Petronilla; many got drunk. Petronilla made frequent trips to the stream at the foot of the corral with the water jar poised on her graceful shoulder.

Don Pedro heard of the wedding, and planned to steal Petronilla on this her wedding day. He knew that guests and host would alike be drunk. "El Cazador," to drown his sorrow at the loss of his daughter; Pancho the fisherman, his joy over having acquired a wife.

The jaguar, in his iron cage in the city park, paced to and fro, to and fro, incessantly thrusting his nose between the bars seeking escape. He was well fed and thirst he had not. Meat smelled in his nostrils; it was always there, the best of the hunt, the long chase, he had never known, but neither had he been so surfeited with the smell of blood as to be ill. His cousin, the puma, longer imprisoned for the curious public and less active in pacing the narrow confines of his cage a few yards distant, was stiff with rheumatism and made the park resound with his complaints. The jaguar did not complain, only paced incessantly—and watched; he watched the keeper.

One day the keeper had drunk too freely and left the sliding door a little ajar. The jaguar, in playing with a ball that had been placed there for his amusement, rolled it into the crack of the partially-open door. The jaguar pawed after the ball. The door moved.

The jaguar thrust his nose in the crack, then his body.

Iron cage and odorous meat were left behind; the country was before him, the mountains, the forest. Although rheumatism had not actually gotten into his bones he found himself stiff and out of trim for the long journey before him. During the first few days he did no hunting; he drank freely at streams and springs and got over his stiffness. He was getting in trim for life in the open. He commenced to get hungry; his hunting instincts were aroused. He crept out on a long branch that hung over a mountain spring. Among the foliage his mottled spots were almost indistinguishable from the large branch and its leaves. A doe with her fawn came down to drink. The jaguar leaped, the fawn fell, the doe fled. He traveled on with renewed life; this was food. Instinct guided him to the hut by the Golden River. He circled around it several times, but kept himself concealed. Buzzards spied him and, scenting a chase, awaited.

Petronilla came and went with her water jar, but the unusual sounds of revelry jarred on the jaguar's ears and, instead of bounding at her feet as he had been tempted to do at sight of her, he laid his ears back in anger and waited. Then he saw something that stirred in his blood the memory of his old wound. He was tired, angry, and hungry.

As Don Pedro attempted to stifle Petronilla's cries with a serape wrapped round her head and bear her to where his henchmen and mules were waiting, for the second time the jaguar hurled himself at him. This time he was not caught on the point of the machete; he tore furiously at a throat and drank deep of human blood. When the wedding guests and the bridegroom saw, the buzzards were already settling themselves for a feast. "It is the will of God," they said.

The jaguar fared afar. The boa, gorged with rats, basked in the sun.

[Judge:] Daughter: What does old-fashioned mean?
Mother: Anything that I think is right you don't, dear.

Skunks as Friends.
The disrepute of Mephitis mephitis is so firmly established that it is difficult to find anyone who has a good word to say about him. An account, however, in Outdoor World and Recreation, by Ernest H. Baynes, who scraped more than a casual acquaintance with a whole family of skunks, gives a somewhat different character to what he declares is a much maligned animal.

By offering an occasional feast of meat, he made friends with a pair of skunks that lived in a burrow near a stone wall. One morning in early May he walked round to call, and just inside the entrance found a squirming mass of black and white young skunks, all tugging away at their mother, who lay on her side that they might have a better opportunity.

"Her head was away from me," says Mr. Baynes, "and hidden in the darkness of the burrow, but her tail was turned toward me, and as I approached she raised it slowly over her back. This movement had great significance for me, since I was well within range. For obvious reasons, I was anxious to avoid any misunderstanding at this moment, so I sat down and waited very quietly. Then I talked to her, knowing that she would recognize the sound of my voice.

"Hello, old lady!" I said in a low tone. "Steady, now! steady!" And at the same time I stroked her fur ever so gently with my fingers. Very slowly the expressive tail was lowered, and as I continued to stroke her fur more and more briskly, she stretched herself in comfort, and even leaned toward me a little as a cat might have done. I worked my hand gently forward until I felt one of the plump little babies. Without a suggestion of hurry I drew him from the hole, rose quietly to my feet, and once clear of the mouth of the burrow, dashed off home like an Indian to photograph and make notes on my prize. Within an hour I had put him back into the den again.

"I continued to visit these queer little neighbors for weeks, and finally in June I took three of the babies from their mother and proceeded to rear them by hand, feeding them at first with a glass medicine dropper. The next step was to teach them to eat from a saucer, and this they soon learned to do, although in the beginning they were very messy about it, for they would put their paws into the dish and sloop the contents about. As they grew larger, I used to take them out into the fields with me and watch them catch crickets and grasshoppers. Their usual method was to capture their prey by putting their paws on it, and then to kill it by rolling it on the ground with their feet.

"Often they picked up wild cherries under the trees and gathered blackberries and raspberries by pulling down the branches with their paws. They were extremely good-natured little fellows, and never attempted to bite me, although they were somewhat obstinate at times, running off with all their might when I wanted to take them home, or stamping at me petulantly, like spoiled children, when I went to pick them up.

"I kept these skunks for two years, and they seemed happy in their semi-captivity; but I knew that they would be happier if they had entire freedom, so I liberated them in a wilderness paradise, where for all I know they are still leading happy—and useful—lives."

An Army Worth While.

In the British Medical Journal Sir William Osler calls attention to the habit of humanity of shuddering at the slaughter of men in battle, and regarding with a certain measure of equanimity the equally needless slaughter that goes on in our homes. Tuberculosis alone will kill ten times as many persons this year in Great Britain as will die abroad for their country, and were it not for the forces that are fighting it, the number would be greater still. Those forces are the army of sanitation, whose general staff and leaders represent all lands and all languages, and acknowledge allegiance to no authority except that of humanity and scientific truth. That army will save more men from death by enteric fever this year than the other armies will destroy with bullet, shrapnel, bayonet, and sword. Heretofore, in war, the army of sanitation has seldom fought winning campaigns, but the new knowledge that forms its plan of campaign and its tactics is so full of promise that even the vanquished may be victors.

minor details is practically in readiness for the launching now and it is expected that a large crowd will be there to witness the initial plunge of the country's latest fighting machine.

[Saturday, March 13, 1915.]

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SUFFRAGETTE
POLICE COURT.

Austin.
bravely, but that his son was very much affected and broke down as soon as the car entered the grounds. They were met at the door by Mrs. Prentice and Miss Spellman, who walked with them to the bed chamber where Mrs. Rockefeller's body lies.

MEXICO. The financial settlement of the indemnity demanded for the killed.

practically taken the direction of all state affairs from Secretary Bryan and is looking after them himself.

of Art and Artists.
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By George Ade.

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son's lap, it was only with the greatest self-control that he maintained his dignity. The Stylish Person stammered and blushed as she explained to Saunders. "Why, Dawson is here this morning, ma'am. I should turn him over to her." To be sure! Dawson was her salvation! Why hadn't she thought of it without the

humiliation of appealing to the chauffeur. There she was, now, hanging out the laundry.

Zeke's mind was a little clearer now, though his feet looked a long way off, as he tried to clamber down on wobbly legs. It must be all right about the lady's understanding the sign, now, for she had held him on her lap. He was terribly disappointed that she wasn't glad, though, and the house looked so big and his stomach felt so queer.

His face grew longer and longer until he caught sight of ol' Mammy Dawson's kind, motherly face. Here was a friend of little boys.

The Stylish Person explained his presence in a place where he looked so lost and strange.

"Law sakes! Dat po' H'l chille look lak a puff ob wind blow him clean away. Done look starved to death!" She gathered him into her arms. "When you-all had your breakfast?"

"Bobs an' I found a apple yestiddy," he said solemnly.

"Nevah you mind tellin' me no mo' 'til dat stummick's plum full. I'll take care ob de lil' feller, mum;" and she marched off to the kitchen.

In the kitchen a stuffed and happy little boy sat on Dawson's lap telling her about the sign and the button. About the mammy he could barely remember. About Big Joe who flung an occasional nickel and boot at him, and how one day he didn't come back to the shanty they called home. There were no more nickels or blows. He decided he and Bobs would have to get 'doped like a little girl he'd heard of.

"But is it really 'dopted?" he asked, looking up into her smiling face.

"You sho'ly is! I needs a lil' boy jes' about yoh size at my house, to eat my gah cookies an' feed de chickens, an' sit on my lap in de evenin's."

Zeke's eyes glistened as he sat up straight and looked at her, unbelieving, for a moment. But a really mother look was in her brimming eyes.

He threw his arms about her neck and burst into tears, sobbing out all his misery and loneliness on that comforting shoulder. Dawson rocked violently back and forth and blew her nose loudly.

Presently the outburst was over, and as his eyes cleared, Zeke saw standing in the doorway what made his heart jump.

Bobs! How could he have forgotten him!

The sign said he and Boba had to be adopted together, and wouldn't it be awful if—

He slid off the capacious lap and looked fearfully up at Dawson as he said slowly "Does you like dogs—il't black dogs?"

"I jes' lubs black dogs! Does you know ob one what we could get to scare de cats away?"

The doctor was stirred to sudden action. He forgot his medical training for the mo-

ment, and harked back to the days when, as the eldest of his mother's children, he helped her tend his three brothers and sisters. He coupled this with the memory of an old lecturer in the university, who never failed to say that a doctor markets common sense as much as medical knowledge. He moved forward and took the baby up in his arms. Then he turned his back toward the mother for a moment. — When he faced her again he had the pin in his hand. She saw it instantly, and clasping the baby passionately to her breast, was as instantly voluble —

"O—o—o—oh, I'm so relieved! It's almost a miracle. I just knew you could recover it if you tried. Mr. Newparent always wanted to send for Dr. Baxter, because he's older and—ah—well, anyway, I've always contended that the younger, more up-to-date doctors were better. How did you do it? Was it far down his poor dear throat?"

"Not very," replied the doctor. "It was sticking in his leg."

Newparent grunted, thought of the \$2 fee and was sour; then laughed.

"Well," snapped Mrs. Newparent, seeing no cause for mirth, "you needn't make fun of me. I knew it was a pin, and I said it was a pin, and it was a pin!"

minor details is practical for the launching now expected that a large crowd to witness the initial country's latest fighting Miss Elizabeth Keane

"I kept the submarine on through the mander told hoisted the commander the boats, and blew up the

**SUFFRAGETTE
POLICE COURT**

Today in Savage Somaliland.

By Frederick Simpich.

LIFE IN DJIBOUTI.

THIS is the home of hives and prickly heat—and no foreigner can really qualify as a settler till he has had sun-stroke.

It was 112 deg. when we swung down the "Jacob's Ladder" of the Russian tramp that brought us over from Aden—where Cain is buried. A steamy wind swept down through Bab-el-Mandeb (The Gate of Tears) wiling us with its humid breath. The coolest thing in sight was the naked black Somali who paddled us ashore at Djibouti—in his catamaran dhow. His shiny, well-oiled epidermis turned the tropic heat—like an asbestos curtain.

Djibouti itself—pronounced "Jabooty"—is a little young Paris of cafes, music halls and grafters, with grass huts, sad-faced camels and black, naked Somalis huddled about in odd contrast to the tawdry Europeanized part of the town. One fakir I saw had a dried mermaid—a sun-cured sea lady in a tent—exhibiting her at thirty centimes a peep. Some natives paid their admission in square lumps of rock salt, called "amole"; these salt lumps pass current in Somaliland in lieu of small change. The confiding fakir whispered to me that his mermaid mummy was made in Paris, and that he was touring the African ports on spec — and "salting away" a big cargo of "salt money." He told me too—in atrocious French—that an old cannibal king had sought to buy his mermaid, feeling that dried mermaid ought to make a delicate side dish—like "Bombay duck."

In a "cafe chantant" Somali girls in trowsy tinsel croaked through native songs and did the dances of the East. About tiny tables French traders and soldiers in white helmets and soiled cotton trousers fraternized over absinthe and smoked incessantly. A blasé crowd they were, gazing wearily with unseeing eyes at the hoarse-voiced fairies on the mean, little stage. Even a Frenchman's good nature is soured by the awful heat and horrible humidity of the Somali coast. Patients in the army hospital mould, they say, and have to be rubbed down daily to keep off mildew.

Clean shops, built of hewn coral stone, sell leopard skins, ostrich feathers, sea shells, carved ivory, pearls and "jewelry" from Germany. From near-by Abyssinia come camel caravans with hides and gums for America—with myrrh, elephants' tusks and old camel bones for Europe. Beneath the odoriferous prickly mimosa in the plaza scores of earth-colored camels are lying, chewing monotonously, resting from their long march. Under a mat shed naked natives are butchering two giant sharks; oil is bottled from their fat livers, and the huge teeth are prized like ivory. Yankee sheetings, from the New England mills, for making up the single "winding sheet" garment worn by Somalis when "dressed up," is imported in great quantities.

American school children of a few years ago used to shiver over the geography's wood cuts of fierce Somali savages wearing rings in their noses, long spears at their sides and carrying rhinoceros shields. These fierce gentlemen are still here—but they don't frolic in the streets of the coast towns—nor hurl their cruel javelins playfully at the passing tourist. Most of those the traveler sees along the coast wear red calico pants and sell fake curios and German made rhino spears to tourists. Civilization, with its sophistication, has driven the real wild man inland; those who remain, made wise by contact with foreign sailors, have been quick to grasp the ways of the outer world. As I strolled along, wondering where the terrible fellows pictured in my old school geography might be lurking, four black gamins suddenly appeared before me and began to sing. Their song was not of lions, rhinos, or cannibals. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" it was, and nothing more. Yankee blue-jackets had taught this Bowery classic to a dusky soubrette in Port Said and she had brought it to the "Cafe International" in Djibouti. The boys got "backsheesh" from me, as they knew they would—think of four half-naked savages singing an American music hall ballad!

South of the Somali coast lies the port of Mombassa, where Roosevelt started on his

sack of the African jungle. Even in far off Djibouti the name of the mighty hunter is a household word; such is fame.

From Djibouti southward also runs a railway, and along its line wild beasts of the African kind abound. Englishmen from Aden and India scour these jungles, shooting up the wild denizens. And almost every week the hill caravans bring to the coast some sickening tale of Somali children eaten by leopards or hyenas—or full grown men devoured by the hungry desert lion. Hyenas, which grow here to enormous size, show a terrible cunning in their attacks on children. Usually they creep stealthily into the nomad camp, locate a sleeping child and then seize it by its face to keep it from crying out. Somalis build a high fence of thorns about their huts and light brush fires at night to keep out the wild beasts. A leopard has been known to leap an eight foot fence, kill and eat its fill of a young camel and then escape, while the Somalis remained crouching in their huts, paralyzed with fear. High piles of leopard skins are for sale in the Somali town bazaars.

Interest in Menelik.

Everybody in Djibouti who had nothing to sell seemed to talk only of King Menelik, the man who will not die, or at least who will not admit that he is dead. His capital, Addis Ababa, lies some leagues inland from Djibouti—a wild desert town. Menelik bears a charmed life the Somalis say, and no human agency can kill him. If Menelik ever really breathes his last, it may result in a shift of the present map of Northeast Africa. His wild, scorching country, where white men have lost the very power of speech from the heat, is even now threatened by invasion from the north.

Then there's the "Mad Mullah"—not dead, but for the nonce resting in the valley of the Nogal. What a dance he led the English. This hawk-nosed Arab, untutored in war tactics, outgeneraled the power of British military genius for years. With a few thousand savages, armed mostly with rhinoceros spears, this Mad Mullah beat back 6000 British regulars. Not in open battle, of course, but in the hit-and-fly system of desert warfare. Mounted on camels, living on dried dates and camel's milk, the Mad Mullah's force moved with astounding rapidity. One British expedition was literally cut to pieces. The Mullah was never whipped. He is still as "mad" as ever—unless the failure of the British restored his good humor. The English War Office report of 1907 tells why they failed: "There was always a lack of mobile mounted troops and a great deficiency of good spies and scouts. This resulted in our information about the enemy being scanty and unreliable, while their information about us appears to have been uniformly good." One officer, a Col. Swayne, invalidated home after being led on numerous goose-chases by the Mad Mullah, grew ironical and wrote a book, "Seventeen Times Across Somaliland." It is full of interesting news about the wild animals that live in Somaliland, but suggests no plan for trapping the Mad Mullah. Haji Sudl, the Mad Mullah's right hand man, is still with his chief in the Nogal country. Sudl was once an interpreter on an English gunboat. Mohamed-bin-Aballah Hassan is the real name of the Mad Mullah. It was in 1899, on his return from Mecca, that he started on his wild career that was to make him a world celebrity in a few months. The source from which the Mullah got the money for his movement is still a puzzle to eastern diplomats. But once he ran short, and paid at the rate of six camels worth \$200, for one rifle.

Somaliland itself is now divided into three "protectorates," the French, British and Italian. But so far as the natives of the interior are concerned, they live now as they always have lived, indifferent to any authority save that of their own chiefs. The real Somalis are a nomad race, with few permanent settlements, such as towns or villages. Each year they move about in fixed orbits, seeking water and pasture for their camels, goats and sheep. They seldom stay in one camp longer than two months. About their camps they build a double fence of thorn; often twelve feet high, to keep out the lions. To you or me—

born in Missouri or California—the idea of being eaten by lions seems a joke. But it is serious business in Somaliland. The low huts, there, made of poles, grass and skins, are called "gurgis." Three kinds of lions, the black, the brown manes and the maneless, live in Somaliland; the largest lion killed there of which there is authentic record measured ten feet four inches, and when skinned weighed over 500 pounds. These lions usually hunt singly, except when food is very plentiful. The elephant, rhinoceros, hartebeests and various other animals, including the zebra and antelope, are also found here.

The Somalis divide themselves into two "sets"—socially speaking. They are the Aji, or smart set, and the Sabs or outcasts. These latter are skilled artisans and make all iron spears for killing the hippopotamus, etc. No Aji of pure blood ever marries a Sab or pariah. The latter are practically serfs, but are tolerated because of their usefulness. Circumstances of birth often figure in the naming of a child; for example: "Gedi" means born on the march; "Gabi" born at noon; "Radleh" born in wet weather, etc.

Magic of the Yibirs.

Weird magic rites are practised by a strange sect called the "Yibirs." The curse of the Yibir is feared by all Somalis. When one of the latter marries, or his wife gives birth to a son, a Yibir may come and demand his fee called "sommanyu," and which amounts to one or two dollars—the value of a goat or sheep. If the Somali refuses to give the sammanyu, the Yibir may cast an evil spell on the child. In return for this blackmail fee, the Yibir will give a charm, "makhamam," which is tied about the neck of the mother or baby. This charm is a small piece of wood, cut from the sacred grove of the Yibirs near the ancient African city of Harrar. This grove, a relic of earliest Somali or Galla paganism, is supposed to be the tomb of a goddess who takes the form of wind. The Somalis say that the dead body of a Yibir has never been seen; that when he dies, his body is carried away by the wind goddess, "Hanfil," in a rushing gust or cloud of smoke. The truth doubtless is that fellow Yibirs make way with the body secretly, to keep up Somali superstition, and insure long life to their highly profitable graft. Yibirs always carry a small, mysterious bag, holding bits of charmed wood from this enchanted forest.

Some Odd Somali Customs.

Somalis fight continuously—but more to maim than to kill. "Blood money" at the rate of 100 camels for every man killed and fifty for every woman must be paid. If the death was accidental, one-third of this sum is taken. The warrior wears a rhino skin shield, a short sword, a spear, a water bottle and a forked stick for pushing thorns aside.

Girls and boys marry at twelve and thirteen. Both marriage and divorce are simple and easy. A man need but say, "Thou art divorced" three times and out goes Mrs. Somali on the count. Women are of less value than men, though while still single they are an asset with a good market value. Women too old to work are abandoned to starvation or merciful death by hungry lions. Children, after weaning, shift early for themselves, and so mature young. A separate hut must be kept by a married man for each of his wives.

The food of the Somalis is camel milk and the meat of goats and sheep. They eat camel meat too, and four hungry men will eat the whole hind leg of a big camel. Birds no Somali ever eats, from a superstition that they are evil spirits. A camel to be killed for meat is called a "gol." Wild fig trees grow in places, and quantities of shrubs bearing edible fruit and pods grow in every jungle m. Somalis use the silo, too, just as the American farmers do; those in Somali are crudely made of mud and poles, for curing camel fodder. They have many plants of a medicinal value.

Soldiers on Camels.

Camels, of which more than 4,000,000 live here, form a part of the Somali's life. Each depends upon the other. A sick camel has

been known to detach itself from its owner and limp into camp and kneel before the tent for treatment. Camels are cauterized with a red-hot sheep tail is given internal medicine. Camels lose its appetite. If a camel burns its knees with a hot iron, it will pick a healthy camel to follow. The hump was in bad condition. In the morning led by an old camel, a young camel bell, and called a "hump" is usually attended by a man. Camels have an aversion to water and never graze with their heads down. They can go a whole month without food and they have food and water. Camels have been known to drink water. In marching from one place to another Somalis carry their loads strapped on a camel's back. A camel can carry 320 pounds and is worth five rupees or a dollar. In British Somaliland, camel soldiers are in the "Coast Camel Corps," an auxiliary force, the camelry of the British and the camel company of the British can rifles. All these are bought in Arabia. These camel soldiers, his rifle, ammunition and rations for man and camel. In forced marches they march in two days.

Because of rocks, camels on the Somali coast has been the wrecks. In earlier days passengers who escaped the pirates made their perilous way to the coast. The British made a treaty with the Somali natives, in which the British took the lives of the pirates be shipwrecked on the coast. Not so long ago an Italian scientist making a survey through the country and slain near Gildessa.

What a lot of news our phones suppressed when the land no more space than one dim wood cut of a woman and 100 words of

Wealthy People.

[Memphis News.] Laugh at the good lady of the charitable organization of gasoline to run her car have been unable to do so and being without it she has been suffering quite as much as cold, nakedness or hunger. Remembered that wealth is merely relative terms. The street who asks for a ride may be in sore distress, trying to raise a million much greater distress, likely to find more difficult desired sum. The good lady would consider her car as a ruin, but disgraced if she disposed of it or permit it to be used, and while her distress, the cry that she was just as sincere as the warren of poverty, she will not elicit as speedily.

A Poor Lady.

[Washington Star.] A correspondent said in Washington: "I once tried to interview the English War Minister after dinner in a hotel. He stared at me when I asked him to sign a card. I never gave an answer and I never intend to." "This seemed decisive self getting red, and I was prepared to go: 'Well, then, Lord Kitchener, least give me your autograph worth having.' 'He blew another cloud of smoke and answered: 'You'd better go off and get an autograph worth having.'"

Some big earnings.

A Somali.



Members of Menelik's army.



The "Water Margin" in Djibouti.



Some big earnings.

Among the People of Somaliland.



Men of Menelik at Addis Ababa.



Arab market at Aden where Somalis control the freighting business.



The "Horse Wagon" in Djibouti.



Zebra and Antelope at Djibouti.



King Menelik.



The Queen of Ethiopia, wife of King Menelik.



The Railway to connect Somaliland with Abyssinia.



Some big earrings.



A Somali woman of the towns.



Aboriginal girl, a disappearing race in Somaliland, called "Galla."



A Somali girl of 16.

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mander told me to put my
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commander then told us to
the boats, which we did.

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

The M

Caught a Tartar.

AN OLD Irish woman who kept a small fruit stand in Dublin was displaying for sale a few watermelons which had been given her. A smart fellow, wishing to take a rise out of her, took up one of the lot, observing: "These are tarnation small apples you grow over here—now in America we have them twice this size."

The woman slowly removed the dhudeen she was smoking from between her lips and coolly surveyed her inquirer from head to foot for a second or two. Then in a tone of pity she exclaimed:

"Be jabbers, sorr, ye must be a stranger in Oireland and know virry little about the fruit av our country when ye can't tell apples from gooseberries."—[Unidentified.]

One Dollar Ahead.

ALADY in Mobile, Ala., a recent arrival from the North, gave the negro man servant on her place a dollar and told him to go and get her some chickens. The negro's wife was present, and when the lady had gone into the house she said:

"Sam, gimme dat dollar." "He complied with her request, and then she said: "Now you go and git dem chickens like you allus does." J. T. D.

How He Learned a Lesson.

IN A MURDER CASE in Mississippi recently, the principal witness for the State was an old negro man, an ex-slave. The attorney for the defense attempted by a severe and sarcastic cross-examination to break down his testimony, or at least make him angry, but failed utterly to do so. After the old fellow left the witness-stand, the District Attorney said to him:

"Uncle Bill, I want to compliment you, in that you did not get angry today, but answered the attorney so pleasantly."

"Marse Jimmie," said the old fellow, "I was a-learnin' in dem woods over yonder fore you wuz born, an' I learnt den dat it's lots o' times jess es easy, an' always more com'ble ter drive 'round er stump dan it is ter drive over hit, an' I jess 'membered dat fact on de witness stan'." J. T. D.

Ambiguous.

UNCLE SOL threw aside the letter he was reading and uttered an exclamation of impatience.

"Doggone!" he cried, "why can't people be more explicit?"

"What's the matter, pa?" asked Aunt Sue. "This letter from home," Uncle Sol answered, "says father fell out of the old apple tree and broke a limb."—[Youngstown Telegram.]

Followed an Example.

ASIX-YEAR-OLD Columbus boy was eating peanuts. He ate them in the usual manner for a time and then poked one up his nose. Not getting the desired results in that fashion, he went, crying, to his mother. She tried to remove the peanut, and, after failing in the attempt, called a physician. After the peanut was removed, the physician had gone and things had settled down to some extent, the mother began to demand an explanation.

"Why in the world did you want to poke a peanut up your nose, anyhow?" she asked.

"Well," replied the boy in self-defense, "that's the way elephants eat them."—[Indianapolis News.]

Hard Work.

AJ. DREXEL, who is a volunteer in the automobile service of the British army, wrote in a recent letter to Philadelphia:

"As Kitchener said, or didn't say, our trenches stretch like a gray snake from Switzerland to the sea. And what hard work our young soldiers have, let me tell you, digging these trenches!"

"I saw a young soldier in a half-finished trench lay down his shovel the other day and light his pipe."

"Here, what did you lay down that shovel for?" the sergeant said.

"To cool it, sir," said the young soldier."—[Washington Star.]

14

A Consoling Friend.

SENATOR HENRY F. LIPPITT of Rhode Island smiled the other evening when the conversation turned to sweet consolation. He said he was reminded of an incident that happened in New England.

A party named Pat was taken quite sick and was confined to his bed for several days. One evening Mike called and found the patient exceedingly depressed. Immediately the tender-hearted Mike became very sympathetic.

"Shure, Pat," said he, in a soft and gentle voice, "do yez feel loike ye was sicker?"

"It ain't that, Moike," returned Pat, in a melancholy voice. "O'm thinkin' av the docther. He has been here fourtune toimes at two bones a throw, an' O! haven't got a clint in the worruld."

"Don't yez worry about the docther, Pat! Don't yez worry about the docther!" was the consoling reminder of Mike. "Shure an' he will get his'n all right. Yez have got some insurance, hain't yez?"—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Their Secret.

PROF. MAHAFFY, the well-known Greek scholar and provost of Trinity College, Dublin, tells a good story. When first introduced to the Queen of Spain he asked Her Majesty how she was getting on with the Spanish language.

"Oh, very well," was the reply.

"Has Your Majesty ever heard of the remark of King Charles IV of Spain about languages?"

"What was that?" was the inquiry.

"Well," said Mahaffy, "this King of Spain used to say that he spoke Spanish to his God, Italian to his wife (who was an Italian,) French to the diplomatists and German to his dog."

The laugh that followed brought on the scene the present German Emperor, who was one of the company. It was rather embarrassing when His Imperial Majesty demanded to know the cause of the hilarity. For one brief moment Mahaffy was embarrassed, and then with a smile said:

"Your Majesty, I have just known the Queen of Spain for two minutes, and we already have a secret."—[Toronto Globe.]

Everybody Happy.

AVICAR of a certain English parish was sitting in his study one morning when in burst the verger in a great state of excitement.

"Mr. —," mentioning the curate's name, "wants you at once, sir," he exclaimed. "He has married two couples and married the men to the wrong women, and he does not know what to do."

"Have they signed the register?" inquired the clergyman.

"No," was the verger's response. "Then they can be married again," said the vicar. "Tell Mr. — I will be at the church in a minute or two to perform the ceremony."

In due course the incumbent made his way to the church and found the parties gathered at the entrance. Before he could say anything, one of the bridegrooms approached and said:

"We have been talking it over, sir, and we have made up our minds to remain as we are." And they did so.—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Not Her Quarrel.

THE fact that corporal punishment is discouraged in some public schools is what led Harry's teacher to address this note to the lad's mother:

"I regret very much to have to inform you that your son Harry idles away his time, is disobedient, quarrelsome and disturbs the pupils who are trying to study their lessons. He needs a good whipping, and I strongly recommend that you give him one."

Whereupon Harry's mother responded as follows:

"Dear Miss Jones: Lick him yourself. I ain't mad at him. Yours truly, Mrs. Smith."—[Tit-Bits.]

Why He Waited.

AN OFFICE boy in the employ of a big concern went on an errand that should have taken him ten minutes to perform. It was nearly an hour before he got back.

"Look here, Jimmie," heatedly remarked the boss, when the youngster finally blew into the office, "does it take you an hour to run down to the corner?"

"It did this time, Mr. Smith," frankly answered Jimmy. "A man dropped a quarter down a hole in the pavement."

"I see," sarcastically returned the boss. "I suppose it took you all this time to get it out?"

"Yes, sir," innocently replied Jimmy. "I had to wait until the man went away."—[Stray Stories.]

One to Green.

IT IS marvelous," began Green before a goodly audience, "how coming events cast their shadows before themselves. Why, only the other day there was a fire at our church, and I bet none of you can tell me what was the last thing played on the organ!"

"Lost Chord?" ventured one.

Green shook his head.

"Was it 'Faust'?" suggested the man of opera.

"All wrong," answered Green.

"Well, what on earth was it?" asked one impatiently.

Green made good his line of retreat; then came his answer:

"The hose!" he managed to shout, amid a hail of missiles.—[Answers.]

Two Doctors.

TWO Manhattan physicians were enjoying the breeze from the front seat on the "hurricane deck" of a Riverside Drive bus one bright afternoon recently, when part of their conversation was overheard. It ran like this:

"I performed an operation for appendicitis on the wife of a millionaire yesterday," said the stouter of the pair.

"Yes," said the other. "What was she suffering from?"—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

The Rage for Souvenirs.

THERE was a crowd of French villagers around the driving seat of the motor truck. "Will yer get out of this, yer little imp!" came in familiar cockney tones from under the shadow of the hood. "I tell yer, yer can't have it—not for a souvenir, nor nothink."

"Ah, thank 'evings, there's someone in this country that can speak English, anyhow," went on the voice as I interrupted it, and then the face of a London omnibus driver peered out from under the tilt to welcome me.

"What's the matter?" I said.

"Matter!" was the plaintive answer.

"Why, a girl's taken the A.S.C. badge off me shoulder strap, and now that little French boy there wants to unroll me putties."

"Souvenir—that's what they keep on saying."—[London Daily Mail.]

Under Suspicion.

SEVERAL members of a women's club were chatting with a little daughter of their hostess.

"I suppose you are a great help to your mama," said one.

"Oh, yes," replied the little miss, "and so is Ethel; but it is my turn to count the spoons today after the company is gone."—[Judge.]

Baby's a Ray of Gaslight.

"HOW'S the baby?" asked the neighbor of the new father.

"Fine!" said the proud parent.

"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?" pursued the friend.

"Yes," said the parent, with a sigh; "we have the gas going most of the night now."—[New York Globe.]

[254]

Preferred His Grievance.

ALANDLORD returning to his tenants sitting on a sofa merrily. The moment that he saw, however, the man seated next to him.

"Why, what's the matter, Mr. Smith?"

"Matter is it?" was the answer. "I've been evicted, when your agent was repairing, and as O! couldn't think of it."

"Never mind, Pat," said the landlord. "I'll let you have the vacant, and I'll let you have the same rent."

"No, thank you, Mr. Smith," said the tenant. "I couldn't think of it."

"But why not? What is it?"

"No, Your Honor," said the tenant. "I rather have me grievance."

News.

Had His Suspicion.

WHILE Comiskey was in the world-touring business, several friends were coming to an ancient cathedral by a typical and caretaker.

"Behind the altar," he said.

III. In the churchyard of the Queen of Scots. And when an unmarked flagging in the addressing Comiskey, "sir, is a-lying 'ere on this day."

"Well," answered the Comiskey, "I don't know for sure, but I'm suspicious."—[Judge.]

More Dish Than Diet.

MARY JANE didn't like people were awfully things in "style," but Mary Jane said "Please 'm," she said "wish to give notice!"

"Indeed?" exclaimed the priest and dismay. "Aren't you well treated?"

"Oh, I've nothing to say way," confessed the maid, when I wait at table in changing of the plates in the victuals!"—[Answers.]

An Odd Verdict.

ASUIT brought by a little man with a big nose to the jury, at which the evidence and the court that the big case. After half an hour called and asked if it was reached.

"No, Your Honor," replied the plaintiff, and the small of the defendant, replied:

"The jury filed back in a few minutes they reached a verdict. The jury and read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant in want of consumption."—[Green.]

Like a Jack Johnson.

IRVIN S. COBB, the author, was talking to the German "Jack Johnson" shells which explode with charge of greasy, black ordinary shells as a plain is to a part back.

"A tenderfoot once said, 'Tin Can. He was hardly off again—off over the top of the wild warm breathing of the Hoover."

"Why, she bucked me!"

"Bucked?" said the other. "Go on! She only bucked me."—[Globe-Democrat.]

THE MOVIES.

THE darkened theater was crowded, and the air was close and heavy. "How many? Three?" asked the "There's two down front." Helen pro-

"We want to be together," Helen pro-

and Laura take those," urged War-

"We'll get together later."

"Too far front," demurred Laura, as-

est down the aisle. "I did want good-

er this."

"I will try to get farther back after-

ture." Helen took off her hat.

"I'm almost afraid to see it. I think-

right in the supper scene, but where-

into the club—I know I did that-

I told the director so," but he-

take it over."

been interest, Helen settled back to-

"The Adventures of Annabel," a-

verished film serial in which Laura-

ingenue part. There was also the-

prospect of seeing one of her own-

which Laura had worn in the supper-

picture now on the screen ended-

wild ride to rescue the hero cow-

as the lynching party fastened the-

out his neck.

eral stir as a number of people-

glanced back hopefully. Yes,

had located three seats and was-

g them.

were hardly settled, when in large-

letters was flashed on "The Ad-

of Annabel."

leaned forward with a breathless-

g nervous?" grinned Warren. "No-

ing worked up. You can't change-

the second episode of the series,

ened with a girl in a taxi pursued-

er taxi through a crowded city-

there was nothing to explain what-

before.

not in this part?" whispered ang-

Call-

Don't come on till the end of this-

don't even see this taken. Oh, back-

anecdotes Gathered
Many Sources

The Married Life of Helen and Warren.

By Mabel Herbert Urner.

THE MOVIES.

darkened theater was crowded, and the air was close and heavy. "How many? Three?" asked the "There's two down front." Helen pro-

yes," when it changed to a bedroom, "I saw this. They had an awful time getting it—the dog was so excited." "Oh, he's a dear!" as a large collie with a slipper in his mouth leaped about Annabel, who was thrusting some things into a satchel. "That's not a made-up scene? That's a real room, isn't it?" "No, that's taken in the studio!" "But they couldn't get this in a studio?" as the girl ran out on the porch and down the gravel walk, the dog after her, still carrying the slipper.

"Oh, no, that's a house in Yonkers." "But the dog with the slipper?" "That's easy. They took the slipper along, put it in his mouth and coaxed him out. That was taken a week after the bedroom scene."

It was a disillusioning insight into the movies. The dog seemed to have raced straight from the bedroom out on the porch, yet the two scenes had been taken a week apart.

"Oh, here comes my scene!" quivered Laura. A clubroom. A man lounging on a leather couch. A page came running up with a note. The man read it scowlingly.

"That's supposed to be from me," Laura whispered. The scene changed to hallway of club. Doorman in livery.

"Oh, here—here's where I come on!" Her hand tightened over Helen's. A curious shock thrilled Helen as she saw Laura walk into the picture. She wore the same suit that she was wearing now and the same hat that now lay in her lap. Yet she looked strangely unfamiliar. Helen's heart sank. She was not natural. She was staid and self-conscious.

The scene moved swiftly. Laura confronted the doorkeeper. He tried to stop her. She pushed past, darted into the clubroom and rushed up to the man she was seeking. Pleading with him. He faced her angrily. Repulsed her. Waved her aside. Called a page to show her out.

"That's all," breathed Laura, sinking back as the scene changed. "Oh, I was aw-

ful! I knew I would be! Oh, why didn't they take that over?"

"Why, I thought you were very good," faltered Helen untruthfully.

"No, you didn't," bitterly. "But how can they expect you to do good work when you don't know what you're doing? I hadn't the slightest idea what that scene meant! I was only told that I was to force myself into a man's club, to reproach him with something, and that he was to repulse me—that was all."

"You mean you didn't know the story of the play?" incredulously.

"I don't know it yet, except what I've seen here tonight. They never let you know the story. You only do disconnected scenes the way you're told to do them. Oh, it's such a mistake. You should all have the script and know the lines, just as they do on the stage."

"You don't have any lines!" repeated Helen, amazed. "Then what were you saying when you pleaded with that man?" "Anything that came into my head. I think I kept saying something about letters, that I wanted my letters—that he must give them back."

"What did he say?" "I don't remember, except once he told me to stand to the side, that I was in front of him. Oh, he's insufferable! He's always so afraid he won't have the center of the stage. They all dislike him."

"But I can't get over your not having any lines," mused Helen. "Didn't you know that?" Warren broke in. "Didn't you ever hear that story about the deaf mutes who went to the movies? They could tell by lip reading what the players said, and were so disgusted they got up and left."

"Yes, they say such insane things!" admitted Laura. "In a picture the other day a man's wife was supposed to be dying, and he had to kneel beside the bed and pray. What do you think he said for the prayer?" "The boy stood on the burning deck," chuckled Warren.

"No. Mary had a little lamb. I was the

nurse, and I giggled right out, but I pretended to be sobbing."

Helen had a vague sense of resentment. She wanted to think that the players took their parts seriously. It was an unpleasant disillusionment.

"End of part I. Part II will follow immediately," was the announcement now on the screen.

"Here comes the supper scene. Oh, I hope I'll be better in this! This is a real scene. I told you, didn't I, that it was taken at Rector's?"

A moment later the gay restaurant scene was on. Orchestra. Lights. Diners in evening dress. In the center a long table reserved for a party of eight—the players. They entered now, Laura wearing the chiffon gown Helen had given her. Head waiter was seating them pompously.

Helen leaned forward, a thrill with the wonder of seeing her own gown on the screen. How well it had taken—even to the pattern of the lace!

"Oh, you can't see me at all! Miss Bowman's sitting right in front of me. I told her, but she wouldn't move."

"That's a shame," murmured Helen, "you looked lovely as you came in."

"Oh, here's where I have a little business with Mr. Callahan. You can't even see it," moaned Laura. "I did it well, too. Look—look! Now you can see! No, she's leaned back! Oh, it's all lost!"

After this scene Laura did not appear again, and they watched the rest of the reel in silence.

"Another installment of 'The Adventures of Annabel' will be shown here next Wednesday," was the announcement at the end. They waited for one more picture, a slapstick farce, where the comedy consisted wholly of falling downstairs and tumbling over chairs.

As they came out, past the posters of "The Adventures of Annabel" that graced the doorway, Laura turned to Warren with an abrupt: "How do you think I did?" "Can't hand you any bouquets. You'll have to do better than that."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-TWO)

Men, Women and Affairs in the Kaleidoscope.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

BEYOND AND BEYOND.

side the valley are at odds: the mountain that the crest where clouds

the peak with misty twilight have caused some laughter for the plaintiff, and the small gullies of the defendant," replied the jury. The jury filed back to the a few minutes they signified reached a verdict. The jury and read:

"We, the jury, find for the consumption."—[Green Bag]

Like a Jack Johnson.

IRVIN S. COBB, the author, was talking in the German "Jack Johnson," shells which explode with a charge of greasy, black smoke.

"These shells," said Mr. Cobbs, "are a bucking plains is to a park hack."

"A tenderfoot once mounted Tin Can. He was hardly off again—off over the bushes."

"What's the matter?" said Hoover.

"Why, she bucked," said "Bucked?" said Three-Go on! She only coughed.

Globe-Democrat.

The Old-Maid Man.

He was tall and well-built—a big fellow, with large, strong hands, and a good color. Although his face looked almost girlishly inexperienced, the fine little lines worked in about the eyes, forehead and mouth betrayed his forty-odd years. He accepted daintily the raspberry unfermented drink offered him by his hostess. In the little living-room stood a dummy on which his hostess had placed a new evening gown, to which she called his attention.

He duly admired the fabric, then his eyes ran up to the low neck, and the very filmy coverings for the shoulders. "But—you're not going to wear it that way!" he said a trifle severely. She blushing assured him that she was going to line it duly, and build up the neck, for few women have the bravery to defy the male Miss Prim.

"I had the most embarrassing experience," he said, stirring his raspberry ricky; "I was going through the hall to the bath upstairs in my bathrobe when I met Miss T. My, but she was angry! She told Miss S. that I was no gentleman for being caught in the hall that way, and that no lady should associate with me! Poor soul—she's very sick now, and I've been afraid she was going to die! I've thought maybe I better go and ask her to forgive me, and promise that she should never see me that way again!" But his wit did not quite rise to the occasion of saying that then he knew she never would forgive him!

He chattered on harmlessly, in his girlish voice, about tea parties, the shockingly décolleté gown Mrs. L. wore, the last bridge game, how beautifully Lizzie was playing

now, how terribly Mrs. G. neglected her home and children, how Anna was breaking herself down with her housework since her marriage, how shockingly forward boys and girls are in this age. How terrible it was that they knew so much. He ended up by telling in awesome tones that Alice Nightingale was using rouge on her face, and her dresses were so short that you could occasionally see a strip of her hose above her boot tops! Poor Alice! She was in danger of the judgment.

Oh, yes—he'd thought about getting married. "But one ought to have a little money accumulated, don't you think?" Well, thought the New York girl, what has he been doing with all the years? And then the scandalous topic of kisses came up, and he declared he would not know the difference between a real kiss and a duty kiss. "I've had so little experience, you know," he declared, with a bravado that went strangely with his 40-year "crow's feet."

"Say, Bess, is he a hypocrite or a calf?" asked the New York girl after he had gone. "And is he a representative type, or in a class by himself?" "He's what makes the women in our town what they are," replied Bess absently, and a bit ruefully, as she fitted lace and chiffon into the neck of her evening gown until anyone could have said "prisms and prisms" while wearing it.

Do's and Don'ts for Unadaptables.

Don't consider it an infallible sign of superiority that you are "not like other people," and find yourself distinctly unadaptable. You may or may not be superior. Likewise, you may sometimes wake up to

the embarrassing fact that you have been patronizing your superior.

Don't flatter yourself that it is your excessive sensitiveness and superior refinement that makes you unadaptable. Sensitiveness often spells mere awkward self-consciousness, and the egotism which wishes an acknowledgment of superiority from others, without having earned it.

Don't conceive that adaptability means taking on the vices of the vicious in whose company you might happen to find yourself. Adaptability means simply finding a common meeting-ground; and if you are sure of your principles, you will be the stronger influence. Besides, if your aspirations are right you are not likely to drift frequently into distinctly undesirable environment.

Don't overlook the fact that adaptability has its source in kindness of heart, and means the development of the higher social qualities—courtesy, consideration, the desire to please, and to make others happy.

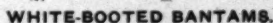
Don't, therefore, sit apart in a social gathering with a sneering, martyred, bored or patronizing expression, and then wonder later why you find yourself severely isolated.

Don't refuse to play cards or other games, to dance, or otherwise join in the entertainment of the company you find yourself among; and if ignorance or inability makes this impossible, fill in some niche that will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion.

Don't, because you are not a good maker of conversation, believe yourself unadaptable. The right social impulse will open the way; and inadaptability means narrowness, lack of perception and understanding.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Much has been said and written on the



We read much of feeds and feeding, housing and yarding, of sanitation and cleanliness; but we do not hear so much concerning the simple life of the laying hen. For contentment is a condition to egg production of no mean importance. Your nervous, "skeery" specimen is never the laying hen; the nervous condition of fowl has a direct economic bearing on prolificness. And contentment is a much larger subject than the average person is willing to admit. One should always go into the presence of hens slowly, and by some familiar sound announce his or her approach. Not only this, but in garb and appearance there should be a similarity that will not distract the birds; strangers should likewise not be admitted promiscuously, though the desire to "show the birds" is a matter of personal gratification. Hens know their intimates; the presence of strangers is apt to distract them. The contented bird is in better physical condition, enjoys better health, puts on more

This is a question of some importance, as

Fowls and eggs supplied.
Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Deer.
Goats and Dogs also.
FOOTHILL FEATHER FARM, No. 7049
W. Franklin Ave., Hollywood District. A
picturesque spot. 30 minutes from the
city, 15 minutes from Van Nuys, 45
minutes from the San Fernando Valley
generally, via the Cahuenga Pass. Phone
Home 57278.

Your birds are suffering from leg weakness, which is more prevalent among stock than old, and among young cockerels than among older ones. They are first a slight weakness in walking, the gait is unsteady, and the muscles working to a disadvantage. While the fowl may be able to walk, they are wearying, and inclined to walk with a limp. To prevent conditions by segregating the weak from the healthy, so as to avoid being imposed on by the

1st St. and La Grange

1st St. and La Grange

brood of poult is

Co-operat

tically hopeless later—at least at present.

These institutions have asked that the greatest possible publicity be given to a few fundamental facts which every person should know. To this end, therefore, Dr. J. S. Fort, an eminent worker in the great Baltimore laboratories, has sent this magazine some suggestions which are, in epitome, as follows:

Cancer always begins as a single spot, and in that spot there is always something that is not cancer. It is not an "infectious" nor a "blood" disease, neither is it transmitted from parents to children. The disease is rare before 40 years of age.

There is always an interval between the first warnings and the development of cancer. There is always an interval between the development of cancer and its spread from the initial beginning. In a few instances the interval may be a few weeks, in others months, in many, years. No one can determine this interval, so that delay in recognition and appropriate treatment is gambling with death.

Cancer never begins in a healthy spot. In external cancer, the warning is always something to be seen by the eye or felt by the finger. The first signs are warts, moles, little areas of the skin in which there is an unhealed wound or sore, or a little lump beneath the skin or deeper. In these cases pain is rarely present. Many people have all these conditions and never develop cancer: but there is always a possibility.

Dangers From Warts and Moles.

The mole or the wart or the apparently harmless lump becomes dangerous from irritation or slight injury that may develop cancer, or if cancer it already present, induces a more rapid growth. In cancer of the lip or tongue, for example, there is always some abnormal defect, such as the burn from the mouthpiece of a pipe or the injury to the mucous membrane from ragged teeth. Continued irritation of this injury is an open invitation to the appearance of cancer while proper treatment, promptly applied, offers 100 per cent. of cures.

In women over 25, a lump in either breast should be considered a definite warning of danger. If this lump is subjected to treatment at once, the chances are 50 per cent that it is not cancer. If the operation determines that the lump is cancerous, the chances are one to four that it is the least malignant form of cancer, in which the probabilities of cure are 100 per cent. The chances of the lump becoming malignant increases with each day's delay in operation. When the malignant stage is reached, the chances of successful operation are materially lessened.

Indications of Internal Cancers.

Cancer of the uterus is sufficiently frequent in its occurrence to be a serious menace to women, whether they have borne children or not; and in many cases innate modesty has prevented seeking advice until the disease has reached a stage of development when little can be done to save life or ease suffering. Every woman should know that a discharge of a different character, at a different time, and for a longer period than normal indicates something wrong. It may not be cancer, but the condition demands experienced advice for fear that it might be. Many surgeons believe that cancer of the uterus can be placed in the list of preventable diseases if women will co-operate with them in speeding this information and urging prompt examination, diagnosis and treatment. The operation for cancer of the breast, uterus, stomach, or kidney is not so serious or dangerous as might be supposed; and failure to cure in such cases is usually due to delay.

There are no drugs that will cure cancer, whether taken internally or applied externally.

Keeping Blood Vessels Young.

Dr. Louis Fagueres Bishop, who has made the study of diseased hearts and blood vessels his lifework, has just written a book on the subject, with the avowed purpose "prolonging life and efficiency after 40," as the sub-title states, which is full of useful information and suggestions. He shows that hardened arteries are often the terminal symptoms of earlier abnormalities of such organs as the kidney, heart, and brain. And knowing the causes, he gives the encouraging information that it is now possible to prevent the disease in its early stages, and hold it in check even when well advanced. "It is universally acknowledged by all workers in arteriosclerosis," says Dr. Bishop, "that a few months of proper regimen at the beginning of the disease means years of life at the end."

The idea of subsisting for a time on a diet in which cheese replaces the fish and meat courses, is disconcerting. But this substitute seems to be effective at a time when the right kind of diet is literally a matter of life and death to the individual. Moreover, Dr. Bishop suggests so many methods of preparing cheese in tempting dishes that patients do not tire of it, and recognize its value by their improved condition.

We have had positive preachments in favor of a very strict vegetarian diet and equally vigorous advocacy in mixed regimens. Ben Franklin and Herbert Spencer, both men of high intelligence, became vegetarians, one for two years and the other for six months; both felt temporary benefit, but both returned to the use of flesh, the former without any feeling of regret, the latter because he felt that his working powers suffered from the vegetable diet. Spencer even went to the trouble to rewrite the book he had composed during his vegetarian experiment, for he believed it was lacking in the mental force he had exhibited in previous works.—[New York Medical Journal]

Peroxide of hydrogen has for many years been practically without a rival as an antiseptic and deodorant for numerous conditions. But peroxide has the unfortunate quality of losing its strength rapidly unless tightly corked, and as the original strength of the commercial solutions is usually only about 10 per cent., old solutions are frequently practically useless.

less, not poisonous, and has no irritating or checking hemorrhage to it. It is a germicide, acts without causing pain, and is not discolored in its original form, or by the use of any quantity of water. It is not volatile, and is used in any place where disinfectants are required, and in conditions of the teeth, as a germicide. Its concentration, solubility make it one of the best disinfectants. It possesses qualities of peroxide, and qualities that peroxide has.

Curing Skin Diseases With

Recently, however, the war with vaccines and serums, of this and many other hitherto diseases will be conquered with the disease known as is frequently mistaken for show that when this disease specially prepared serum.

The disease occurs in patches, which are covered with grayish scales. These patches time to time, but they do not completely, and hitherto have been incurable. But Prof. Gottlieb reported cases that seem to show a method of treatment with summarize my experience with treatment in psoriasis," says Prof. which I have now had no doubt in my mind, and in the who have witnessed those of a peculiar influence for good us to clear off the skin in good time, with very weak and medication, and without treatment at all."

3 The Habit of Hustle and Rush

Hustle and rush count for nothing in the American habit; and one is not without considerable pride. It is given that he is accomplished because he works no harder than he is. He is exhausted at night. A bit of rest and a word of advice are all that a physician may pass them on. He is a patient with advantage, and he is a portion himself if he thinks so.

Hustle and rush! No one can be a man or an Englishman, or a woman, work in such mad haste. They are slow. Maybe they are, but they get results. In such a world and art we acknowledge that by going to Europe is a good thing. And many of their business methods, and their business methods, are better than our own.

Identifying the Dead on

Among the absolutely new in the European war is the killing the dead. This is a new modern method of taking expressions; and in the arm Europe is being carried on. The method employed is to

used for identifying the impression of the hand and it is peculiarly important in such a high percentage of disfigured by artillery fire. The probability of recognition by fingerprints is absolute. Moreover, this method is absolute, because there is that among the millions of firing lines there are fingerprints and finger tracings are made.

In previous wars the war-fied dead has been one of sources of sorrow and anxiety to anxious bulletin-watchers. The terrible enough, in all cases the name of some loved one, lists of those "killed in action" of suspense through and finally years, waiting that never comes is satisfaction.

ES are suffering principally from the effect of that error, common to all primitive industries, of making prices to market. It is one thing to make a market. The present condition of the olive industry has resulted naturally from the lack of co-operative (creative marketing) operations. It is the right time to plant olives. We make a statement in answer to the hostile atmosphere that seems to surround cultural press upon this subject. We list the minor factors which have contributed to the carrying-over of a part of last year's olive pack—such as lowered prices for imports and financial disturbances because they will early pass away. In making this analysis we come to the conclusion of price and marketing. The olive growers have been so prosperous that they might afford independent action. They have gone ahead without the machinery of a central marketing agency for himself. Consequently, His Majesty now has them all under his hand, including the producers. But there are very few complications in the situation, and our optimism is based on the records from as far back as the history of the human race. We know who have lived, and suffered, and the history of California's primitive industries perceive the trouble

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AND BROOKLETS

Untimely Death.
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Co-operative versus Independent Marketing.

na, not poisonous, and has the property of checking hemorrhage to a slight degree, without causing pain, and is well adapted in its original form, or dissolved in any quantity of water desired, for use in any place where antiseptics and analgesics are required, and is of great value in conditions of the teeth requiring germicides. Its concentration, and its non-toxicity make it one of the most valuable disinfectants. It possesses all the qualities of peroxide, and many more qualities that peroxide lacks.

Curing Skin Diseases With Serum

Some of the most intractable which afflict human beings are various forms of skin diseases. Eczema is the most common, for example, is a familiar ailment and everybody knows what a disagreeable, and unsightly condition it is. How little effect ordinary treatment has in certain cases.

Recently, however, the results with vaccines and sera, give ground to this and many other hitherto studied diseases will be conquered. Even with the disease known as peritonitis is frequently mistaken for an abscess, show that when this disease is treated with specially prepared sera, it may be cured for himself. Consequently, His Majesty now has them all including the producers. But there are very few complications in the situation, and our optimism is based on records from as far back as the history of the human race. We have lived, and suffered,

The disease occurs in patches or spots, which are covered with grayish scales. These patches last time to time, but they do not disappear completely, and hitherto have proved incurable. But Prof. Gotthard has reported cases that seem to yield to a method of treatment with serum. I summarize my experience with the serum in psoriasis," says Prof. Gotthard, "which I have now had ten cases of, I doubt in my mind, and in the minds of those who have witnessed these cases, a peculiar influence for good with us to clear off the skin in one or two times, with very weak and brief medication, and without any treatment at all."

Hustle and rush constitute an American habit, and one in which considerable pride. It gives a notion that he is accomplishing a task, because he works so hard, and is haunted at night. A bit of advice, and a word of advice are here, a physician may pass them on to his patients with advantage, and he portion himself if he thinks it fit.

Hustle and rush! No one ever man or an Englishman, or even man, work in such mad haste. They are slow. Maybe they are, but they get results. In science and art we acknowledge their progress by going to Europe to study. And many of their banking and business methods, and their co-operation are better than ours. — [M. J. R.]

... ..

man regulates the price. Having the fundamental conditions in their favor, the packers have failed utterly to extend the market and creative work. Then packers have reaped the benefit. They have been content to raise the price in small market, and have met the accidental demand. In the end, and of adversity they have been completely wrecked.

There is a healthy, all that is seriously wrong in the industry. A condition which is not easily cured.

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... .. is well illustrated by the same policies and the widely-differing results of the sales agents on another

AND BROOKLET'S

Among the absolutely novel features of the European war is the method of killing the dead. This is done by the modern method of taking fingerprints, and in the armies of Europe is being carried out systematically. The method employed is the one used for identifying the living. It is an impression of the hand and fingers. It is peculiarly important in this war, such a high percentage of the soldiers being disfigured by artillery fire beyond the possibility of recognition by any other means. Moreover, this method of killing is absolute, because there is no possibility that among the millions of fighting lines there are any two hands and finger tracings exactly alike. In previous wars the number of killed dead has been one of the chief sources of sorrow and suffering to the anxious bulletin-watchers at home. It is terrible enough, in all countries, to see the name of some loved one on the lists of those "killed in battle." It is agony of suspense through weeks and finally years, waiting for the word that never comes is awful beyond description.

product, one at Chicago and one at New York. A market gardener in Pennsylvania discovered in California what was to him a new vegetable. Out here it is called Chinese cabbage and is unknown to housewives. The Quaker gardener called it celery-cabbage, and he had the only supply, which selling agents at New York and Chicago very successfully placed with the leading clubs and restaurants. The demand the second season grew away ahead of the supply. (As it did for a while with our olives.) The New York sales agency tightened the prices up from an average of \$2.50 to \$5 per crate. The Chicago sales agency refused to advance the price notwithstanding that they had the same excess of demand. They put the celery-cabbage out at \$2.50 as long as it lasted and kept their trade calling for it, at a time when they could not supply half of the call.

In New York the trade had been stifled because restaurant proprietors will not train their customers to use some line which may shortly go to prohibitive prices. The Chicago trade was encouraged, extended and largely multiplied. Two years later the Chicago market absorbed regularly two cars a day, and during the same period New York was unable to take up over that many cars in a week. Chicago had not only established the market on the new commodity, but had maintained the market. Which of these two policies has been pursued with the marketing of California olives?

To those who have been familiar with this catch-as-catch-can policy in olive marketing the future is clear. We must and shall have a central marketing agency; standardized packs and creative salesmanship. The walnut growers have the nearest parallel case, and the history of the citrus market is hourly too vivid to require mention.

This brings to mind the inquiry now going on by the Federal government with relation to the marketing of cantaloupes from the Imperial Valley. Here is a case, alleged to be based on grudge and blackmail, but in which, at least, the whole question of farmers' co-operation in relation to the Sherman law has been called for review in the highest courts. Without co-operation (even stronger than now maintained) the cantaloupe industry cannot survive. Neither can the olive industry. Co-operation of producers and their commercial agencies is the very best of public policy, of which there is no room for doubt.

For such reasons the cantaloupe case can have but one outcome, and it will be timely to the question that now blocks the road in front of progress on olives.

The olive industry is of such a character that it will rapidly reap all the advantages of the experience of our older orchard industries. It took years to work out the

ing the baby act, and casting the blame on the woman. Cowardly business.

Flesh eating is kept alive by the false belief that it is necessary to "keep up strength," whereas the men who do the hardest work in the world eat little or no flesh, and those who eat the most are the most subject to serious diseases.

We denounce prize fighting and football as brutal, yet when men in uniform blow hundreds of thousands of their fellow creatures into fragments we praise God "from whom all blessings flow" for a glorious victory. What hypocritical humbugs we are.

I say it is as wrong to drink when you are not thirsty as it is to eat when you are not hungry. If you have not a natural thirst, increase that thirst, not by eating salt cod fish, but by exercise and deep breathing. This is important. There are many who do not drink enough, as there are many who drink too much.

The ocean is the public highway of na

true policies of the citrus-fruit exchanges and the walnut association.

The olive men can cut to those same patterns in a three days' session. No other industry had such a firm foundation to work upon. Due caution and regard must be had for the participation of the producing interests. Selfish aims to close the door of marketing opportunities to independent producers will render null an otherwise perfect machine. On these lines now fully time-tested, go ahead, the going's fine.

The intending buyer who has hesitated need look only at the product and the public appetite, and the high order of intelligence among our producers which insures co-operation. All these rate at 100.

Strike the average on those three elements and you have but one result. Olive trees were never so cheap. This is the time to ride into the olive industry with liberal plantings. The markets need more olives, not a lessened supply.

Who has not wondered why there is so little useful production upon the thousands of vacant lots about this city? In most cases the character of the soil is right and our water is abundant and plenty cheap enough to use. Who has not had upon his hands dependent families who could really be assisted by such gardening—if he only knew how. There is the rub. And in the California Cultivator recently there appeared an excellent answer to this question. It tells exactly how, and particularly so in that it directs intelligently to the results that may be obtained in a year like this, without the use of irrigating water, on the well-known principles of dry farming. For this reason we shall give the article at length below, and commend it to the attention of those who would help those about them who are temporarily off their feet.

"When the weeds and grass have made enough growth so that they will make fine fertilizer then plow under. The first thing to do is to have the lot plowed—plowed well, at least ten inches deep. If you are hiring the work done have it expressly understood that you want the lot plowed that deep and then if possible be on the ground to see that it is done. Stress is put on this deep plowing because it is hard to impress on people that to have good crops there must first be a good seed bed, and the foundation of the seed bed is to have the soil worked deeply. As soon as the plowing is done have the ground thoroughly harrowed going over the place at least twice. This is to make a fine muck on top and settle the ground so as to reduce to a minimum the evaporation of moisture from the soil.

"The plowing and harrowing of a lot 50 feet by 150 can be well done in three or four hours at a cost of from \$2 to \$4, according to the nature of the soil and location of lot."

"If possible, it is a good plan to let the ground lie for at least two weeks before working on it, to give the grass and weeds

tions. This thing of strewing the sea with mines, that often break loose, of establishing "war zones," and of recklessly torpedoing merchant vessels, without careful examination of their nationality, is outrageous and will have to cease. It is like strewing attacks on an automobile highway. England and Germany would better begin to understand this at once. If they must fight, let them fight in their own yards, within the three-mile limit.

[Pall Mall Gazette] Monaco, whose prince has appealed to the neutral powers to prevent the destruction of his palatial chateau near Rheims, which the Germans are holding to ransom, is an ideal republic. When four years ago the Prince granted his people a constitution and an annual income of £40,000 for the expenses of the government the greatest difficulty which faced the executive was how to spend this sum. Under the rule of Prince Albert the inhabitants paid no tax for none was needed. Every possible expenditure of the miniature state was provided for at least twice over by the profits from the Casino at Monte Carlo.

time to decay. If it rains in the meantime, so much the better, the ground is in shape to take on more moisture and the weeds will rot faster. At the end of two or three weeks either plow and harrow the piece again or thoroughly work it up with a cultivator. This will reduce your weed problem to a minimum and put your soil in fine condition to receive the seed. After each rainstorm the ground should be cultivated so as to keep a good mulch of fine dirt on the surface to retain moisture.

"Now comes the question of what to plant. In the beginning remember only one crop can be grown without irrigation unless the land is naturally damp soil. If you just want something to look nice and green during the spring, but brown during the summer, sow grain, barley, wheat or oats. This, however, is only practical where there are several lots together. This could be beautified by scattering a few seeds of wild sunflowers with the grain. These would make their growth after the hay was cut and bloom through the late summer and fall.

"The most practical crop would be potatoes. These planted any time in March will mature and should be dug before the middle of July. The tops dry down to almost nothing, thus leaving the ground fairly clean for the rest of the season. If there is moisture still in the ground after the potatoes are dug, pumpkins or Hubbard squash might be planted, spacing them at least twelve feet apart.

"Corn is a good crop, but really should have some late rains to make it profitable. Neither sweet or field corn is safe to plant before the first of April.

"Peas require considerable moisture, and if put in as soon as the ground can be put in shape should give a good crop.

"For either muskmelons or watermelons the ground should be thoroughly cultivated after each rain until the vines begin to send out runners. It is not safe to plant these until the middle of April.

"Beans make a desirable crop and may be planted as late as the last of June provided the ground has been faithfully cultivated up to the time of planting.

"Tomatoes are an excellent crop to grow on non-irrigated land where there has been 15 or more inches of rain and the moisture retained by properly working the soil. These should not be set out, except in frostless places, before April 1.

"The principal thing in growing stuff on a vacant lot without water is to retain the natural moisture. This is done by keeping the top soil well pulverized by cultivation and destroying all weeds.

"Fertilizers in concentrated form may be used, but their full value will not be obtained unless there is considerable late rain to dissolve the ingredients and make them available for the plants."

[Princeton Tiger:] Ed: He seems to be wandering in his mind.

Fred: Well, he can't stray far.

HARRY BROOK, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still teaches how to cure chronic diseases, through dietetic advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook now edits **BRAIN AND BRAWN**, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

Sufferers from asthma, bronchitis, epileptic fits, chronic indigestion, enlarged tonsils, etc., and who have been fooled too often to have faith in any cure, should ask their physician to investigate Mr. Martin's discovery. Studio is open to doctors at all times and investigation invited. Consultation free. 302 Blanchard Hall.

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Practice limited to Eye and Nerve Disorders. Suite 422 and 423 Exchange Bldg., Cor. 3rd and Hill Sts., City. A8418. Formerly 340 Broadway Bldg.

Washington that President Wilson has practically taken the direction of all state affairs from Secretary Bryan and is looking after them himself.

Mr. Rockefeller was standing bravely, but that his son was very much affected and broke down as soon as the car entered the ground.

SUFFRAGETTE

minor details is practically in readiness for the launching now and it is expected that a large crowd will be there to witness the initial plunge.

"Home, Sweet Home" - For Wife and Mother. For Daughter and Maid.

ARTICLES IN SHOPS.

Make Bright the Way.
Let us grow flowers everywhere. From our own pleasure, the chance brighten the life and make of flowers in many new ways. Indifferent to their existence, the silent to heap flowers upon the one who in life cared so much for the dog who followed at his heels, now no effort is interested in the now living. Eyes that once were beauties of nature. We own it of every race, to clothe the beauty so far as it lies within. There are few so unfortunately that they may not gladden the making one or more flowers none grew or blossomed before.

Vegetable Colored Rice. A vegetable colored rice, pea sheller and several colors combined is clamped on the table. Green peas can be put in the sheller and the peas shelled. The handle turns a big metal wheel, which presses against the colander, which presses against the sheller, which presses against the colander. The sheller is put in the colander it shelled rice after a few turns of the handle, too, which are to be prepared in this utensil, and the sheller would occur to the woman.

For Baking Potatoes. A long tin with little tin spikes on it. A potato is placed in the tin, is fastened to the spikes and the frame is set in the tin. The potatoes can be easily handled. When this contrivance is used, there is no danger of charred and broken potatoes on the side next the bottom of the tin.

EARNING AT HOME.
One of our friends writes: "I was the 'circulator' of the new books, read them to my friends who had them, charging 3 cents a copy. The books soon paid for themselves, and before long I discovered I was making a small profit."

New Sweet.
"Kiss White" is a new Spanish variety for the first time in Los Angeles. It is of immense size, with long and come four on a stem. It is a sweet white sweet pea, very much improved upon recent of the world. Price on application. Theodore Payne, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

GLADIA.
My contribution for beautiful Gladia America. Don, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. (interior)
Gladia America, named, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. (interior)
Gladia America, named, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. (interior)
C. E. HOUDYSEL, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cedar Chests and Oak Tables Our Specialty.
1809 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Field Grows.
1-Year-Old Rose Bushes.
In 4-inch PAPER POT.
Grown at our Montebello Nursery, ready to bloom. All the standard varieties. 25¢ each. \$2.50 per dozen. Ask for catalogue. Chas. Winsel, 111 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

GLADIA.
My contribution for beautiful Gladia America. Don, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. (interior)
Gladia America, named, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. (interior)
Gladia America, named, 345 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. (interior)
C. E. HOUDYSEL, Los Angeles, Cal.

COLLECTION TO ORDER.
Economize. Produce is high. Every vegetable you buy is made. You can grow clean, fresh, crisp, tables, flowers and fruits in your yard or on that little ranch, with a little pleasure. School children can make a success. So can you. To you we offer our latest and best collection, "Made to Order Garden Collection" of insecticides, trees, flowers and vegetable seeds; all reasonable in price.
Our offer allows you to make your own selection from a large variety of reasonable vegetable and flower seeds, plants, insecticides, etc., at a third less than regular price. Collection includes our new and beautiful illustrated catalogue which is so complete in detail, matter and cultural directions, earn the title of
ENCYCLOPEDIA - FREE
Explaining our "Made to order collection."
Established 1897
SEED & PLANT CO.
338-339-340 SO. MAIN ST. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

stuff tightly with hay, straw or anything convenient. Sew up and mount on pedestal made the proper height for your skirt measure.

THE FAMILY LARDER.

Locate in Cool Place.
[New York Sun:] It is always essential that the larder be placed in the coolest part of the house, preferably with a north aspect. One often finds that this important point has been overlooked, and things are so arranged that the sun comes streaming in through the larder window. In this case, a blind should be fixed to the window, but in a general way it is better to have the opening covered with gauze or perforated zinc. Either covering will prevent the admission of insects, while it allows a constant supply of pure air to keep the larder sweet. Needless to say, a larder must be kept spotlessly clean. The floor and shelves should be scrubbed at least once a week and the floor wiped frequently with a damp cloth, especially in the summer time. **Never Sweep the Pantry.**

A larder should never be swept, as the dust will settle on the food. All the different things placed in a larder should have their places assigned to them and be kept in those places. There should be a good supply of dish covers and a muslin meat protector with which to cover the hanging joint.

Stores should be unpacked as soon as they are delivered, and all string, paper and such put away in the proper place.

CARE OF HATS.

To Clean One of Light Felt.

[Indianapolis News:] First take a strip of crinoline, about nine inches long and six inches wide, slash one side and roll it up tightly, making a stiff brush. Place the hat to be cleaned on a piece of heavy paper or on a box lid. Mix with four or five tablespoonfuls of cornmeal a pinch of Prussian blue dry pastel coloring. Try to color the corn meal as nearly like the shade of the hat as is possible. Place this mixture on the hat and grind in with the crinoline brush. When perfectly clean shake off the powder. If any difficult spots remain remove by gently rubbing with a piece of sand paper. Then polish the hat with paraffin. Tack a piece of velvet over a block of wood and rub over a warm iron, then rub on the paraffin. This will give a pretty gloss to the hat.

Cleansing Satin and Velvet Hat.

In answer to the query as to how to clean a black hat with white satin crown, the Ladies' Home Journal advises: To clean the white satin crown and brim go over it with a clean white flannel or a sponge which has been dipped in benzine. After the benzine has evaporated and the spots have been removed rub French chalk over it and then wipe off gently with a clean white cloth. As benzine is highly inflammable, be sure to use it outdoors, and never near a fire or light of any kind. Be careful also to keep the French chalk from the black velvet under-brim.

LAUNDERING SILK UNDERWEAR.

Suds of Pure Soap.

[New York Sun:] The methods which bring snowy whiteness to muslin underwear bring ruin to silk underwear, and the laundress who does not understand this fact finds herself in a sorry fix on Monday night. Rubbing and boiling and starching and drying in the sunshine—all tending to bring cleanliness to muslin—must be avoided.

To wash silk mesh and crepe de chine underwear satisfactorily prepare a suds of pure soap and soft water, warm but not hot. If the water is naturally hard dissolve a little borax in it. Then knead the silk garments about in the suds with the hands until all the dirt is loosened. Put them in one piece at a time, as they must be thoroughly kneaded if they are to be thoroughly cleaned.

If they are badly soiled they will need to be immersed in a second suds bath. After they are clean rinse them in two changes of clear lukewarm water and wring

them gently dry. Hang them out of doors in the shade, or else in the house, in an open window where there is no sun. When they are almost dry iron them. If possible iron them with a piece of thin muslin between them and the iron. This method prevents a shiny gloss from coming to the silk. Some persons find it better to let crepe de chine dry thoroughly and then iron it on the wrong side.

After the garments are ironed they should be thoroughly aired before they are put away.

KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

Prevent Odor Cooking Cabbage.

[Home Craft:] When cooking cabbage, or any other similar vegetable, put a piece of dry bread—crust will do—in the pan with the boiling water. The bread kills the disagreeable odor which rises from the cabbage, and it will entirely prevent the smell from going through the house.

Paint Kitchen Every Year.

The kitchen should have a fresh coat of paint each season and should be kept light in color. A half-gallon linoleum can be freshened by giving it a coat of paint or varnish, and it will also last much longer if a layer of soft padding of some kind is put under it before it is tacked down. This is especially necessary if the kitchen floor is rough or uneven.

THE TURKISH TOWELS.

Newest Initials.

[New York Tribune:] Some of the newest Turkish towels have an initial quite four or five inches long, worked in French knots at the left of the towel, above the border, instead of in the center, as is usually done. For a man's use towels worked with these large letters are very good-looking, and it is safe to say that some found their way into the Christmas packages of the men of the family.

The Small Guest Towel.

Among the newest designs for small guest towels is one of a fine damask of a very small pattern without a woven border. The latter is hemstitched on and consists of an inch-wide hem of colored linen, pink or blue. The initial may be embroidered in white on the hem or worked on the towel itself in a corner to correspond with the hem.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Washington Star:] To make gas mantles last longer and to give them a more brilliant light when they are new immerse them in a glass of vinegar for a minute and then hang them up and thoroughly dry before using.

Rub the ink stains on linen with a ripe tomato cut in half, and the stains will disappear when the article is washed. Tomato is also very good for taking the ink stains out of dark cloth, sponging with cold rain water after using.

When a crepe waist becomes soiled use a very thin starch and then hang it up to dry on a coat hanger. Do not wring it, as this makes the starch uneven. If washed and dried in this manner, crepe will look very well.

To remove the glass stopper from a bottle take the bottle in one hand and pour hot water over the neck; the heat of the water will cause the glass to expand, but the stopper, remaining cool, will keep its normal size, and can therefore be quite easily withdrawn.

To bring the letters up black, when marking clothing with indelible ink, press firmly against the chimney of a lighted lamp or gas globe for a moment. This will serve when a hot flatiron for long sun exposure is not convenient.

A Real Girl.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "How did you happen to pick out that girl for a wife among all the dozens you know?"

"I noticed she occasionally put on something heavier than a lace wrap when we had a blizzard. Also she sometimes wears overshoes when it is raining hard. I thought those things displayed rare sense." "Exceedingly rare for these days, young man. You have selected a gem."

HEARTSEASE.

The Spirit of Service.

He who, forgetting self, makes the object of his life service, helpfulness and kindness to others, finds his whole nature growing and expanding, himself becoming large-hearted, magnanimous, kind, sympathetic, joyous and happy; his life becoming rich and beautiful.—[Ralph Waldo Trine.]

The Building of Brotherhood.

If I could hold within my hand
The hammer Jesus swung,
Not all the gold in all the land,
Nor jewels countless as the sand,
All in the balance flung,
Could weigh the value of that thing
Round which his fingers once did cling.

If I could have the table he
Once made in Nazareth,
Not all the pearls in all the sea,
Nor crowns of kings or kings to be
As long as men have breath,
Could buy that thing of wood He made—
The Lord of lords who learned a trade.

Yes, but His hammer still is shown
By honest hands that toll,
And round his table men sit down;
And all are equals, with a crown
Nor gold nor pearls can sell;
The shop at Nazareth was bare—
But Brotherhood was built there.

—[Charles M. Sheldon.]

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Fresh Meat For Europe.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.)

I see it stated today that our meat imports are rapidly growing, and now that there is no duty on beef, it is believed they will be further increased. The Herald of today says that our meatstuffs imported in 1911 amounted to only \$4,000,000, and that in 1912 they gained 25 per cent over the year preceding, while in 1913 the amount had jumped to \$15,000,000.

At the same time the meat demand of Europe is steadily growing on account of the war. There are now ninety-one steamships carrying chilled beef to England, and those vessels have a storage capacity of about 400,000,000 pounds. There are altogether 229 vessels that can carry frozen meat, and other ships are being equipped with refrigerating facilities. The most of the meat is carried by the Lamport & Holt line steamers and by certain other vessels of the Nelson line, which are controlled by the Lamport & Holt.

The freight rate on beef to New York is now about 1 1/2 cents per pound, and this is half a cent less than the freight rate to London. This will show you how easily the Argentine Republic can compete in the United States market. As to the quality of the meat, it all comes direct from the estancias and is from animals that have never had an ounce of grain in their lives. Nevertheless, it is equal to or better than the average run of meat of the United States. It is not so good as our choice corn-fed beef, but it is of a very high grade, and it is growing better every year. We have no such breeding-up of cattle as is now going on in Argentina. I have attended some of the stock shows here, and am surprised at the high prices paid for breeding animals. In the past four years it is estimated that Argentina has spent \$3,000,000 for high-class bulls imported from England. It has brought in 3000 of them. During the years 1907 and 1908 9000 head of cattle were imported, and today there are more than 60,000 head of pedigreed cattle registered in the herd book of the Argentine Rural Society. Among these are 37,000 Shorthorns, 10,000 Herefords, and several thousand Polled Angus. The favorite type for beef production is the Durham, a breed which gives excellent results when crossed with the native cow. The Herefords are also popular and the Red Shorthorns do especially well in the alfalfa country. All breeds thrive on the pampas.

Valuable Stock.

The bull Americus, which is now owned near here, had a pedigree dating back for fifteen generations. He was born on the 15th of February, 1911, and at two years old was sold for \$35,000 in gold. He weighed just about a ton, and on the hoof he brought \$17.50 a pound, the costliest beef upon record. In addition were the auctioneer's charges of more than \$1000 in gold. On the Pereyra farm I saw 6000 cows worth from several hundred to several thousand dollars apiece, and a bull for which the owner was offered \$15,000 not long ago and refused it. On the same day that Americus was sold another bull brought \$20,000, and a third one sold for \$18,000. These prices make one's eyes bulge, but when it is remembered that some of the big estancieros here own as many as 100,000 cattle and sell every year as many as 20,000 steers it will be seen that the addition of a hundred pounds or so to the weight of a steer means a great profit. This increase is brought about by good breeding.

There are cattle shows held here every year, and it is not uncommon to have 1000 cattle and from 500 to 1000 sheep on exhibit. A fat stock sale often brings in a great deal of money. Certain ones have brought in as much as \$1,000,000, and net sales of \$500,000 are common. The pedigrees of the famous bulls are known everywhere and every man keeps his stock book and stock register. At the sales the most popular cattle are the Shorthorns, and next to them the Herefords. At a recent sale at Palermo, where the prices were especially low, the best bull, known as Beauty's Stamp, brought only \$5500, while a number of other bulls brought from \$2000 to \$5000. The best Herefords brought \$5200, and the total sales of Hereford bulls netted altogether only \$68,000. The prices give some idea of the financial stringency caused by the war. Among the bidders were men

who have bulls on their estancias which cost \$10,000 and upward. One was Manuel Cobo, who imported Rufus at a cost of \$15,000, and who has sold bulls from his estate at prices of over \$10,000. There were present also the Pereyras, who sold Americus at \$35,000. Senor Cobo owns 500 Shorthorn pedigreed cattle and he has won 300 different prizes at the stock shows.

Standard Raising.

The importations of foreign stock are rapidly raising the standard of Argentine beef. Twenty years ago 50 per cent. of the cattle here were native-bred. They were of the class known as Criollas, the offspring of the Spanish stock, which was deteriorated by inbreeding. At present only about 8 per cent. of the stock is native-bred and 92 per cent. is more or less foreign-bred. The first Shorthorn bull, Tarquin, was brought in more than sixty years ago, and among the pure-bred Shorthorns, bulls and cows, imported from England nine years later were the bull Defiance and the cow Coral, which formed the foundation of the herd of Leonardo Pereyra. Today there are good cattle everywhere, and a great demand has sprung up for the pure-bred Shorthorns of the United States. I am told that American bulls which will sell for not more than \$3000 can be easily disposed of.

As to the future meat supply of Argentina, I have had talks during my stay here with Dr. Don Abel Bengolea, the president of the Rural Society, and also with its manager, Senor Adolfo Almerich. They are both enthusiastic as to the prospects and have given me some of the figures I have used in this letter. I asked Senor Almerich as to the number of cattle Argentina could feed. He replied:

"We have about 500,000,000 acres of good land in our country. Taking out half to be used for grain raising, diversified farming, as the sites of cities, towns and factories, we have 250,000,000 acres remaining. If this is properly handled it will easily support 150,000,000 cattle, which is five times as many as we have now. This estimate is not at all extravagant considering the undeveloped resources of the republic, and with intensive cultivation the number might be materially increased. This is especially so of the lands producing alfalfa. We have already more than 13,000,000 acres under that crop, and there are many times as much that might be so used."

(Copyright, 1915, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

A Trader's Shrewdness.

A wealthy merchant in Paris who had an extensive business with Japan was told that a prominent firm of Yokohama had failed, but he could not learn the name of the firm. He could have learned the truth by cabling, but to save expense he went to a well-known banker who had received the news and asked him the name of the firm. The story is told in the Family Herald.

"That is a very delicate thing to do," replied the banker, "for the news is not official, and if I gave you the name I might incur some responsibility."

Then the merchant said:

"I will give you a list of ten firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it and then tell me, without mentioning any name, whether the name of the firm that has failed appears in it. Surely you will do that for me?"

"Yes," said the banker, "for if I do not mention any name I cannot be held responsible."

The merchant made out his list, the banker looked through it, and, as he handed it back, said:

"The name of the merchant who has failed is there."

"Then I have lost heavily," replied the merchant, "for that is the firm with which I did business," showing him a name on the list.

"But how did you know that is the firm that has failed?" asked the banker, in surprise.

"Very easily!" replied the merchant. "Of the ten names on the list, only one is genuine—that of the firm with which I did business; all the others are fictitious."

[Life:] "It seems a pity, my dear Miss Gotham, that you New York society women don't give up more of your time to raising money for the war sufferers."

"My dear Marjorie, how can you say such a thing? Haven't I sat up until 2 o'clock for three nights now playing charity bridge?"

Married Life of Helen and Warren

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTEEN.)

"Oh, don't listen to him, he's just teasing you," protested Helen hastily.

"No, he's right. And the worst of it is, I'm not doing better. The work I did that first week was the best I've done. I'm growing more self-conscious instead of less. Oh, they'll not keep me on after this series."

"Now, don't get that idea in your bonnet," frowned Warren. "Cut that self-consciousness and go to it—tear it off! Forget you're before the camera."

"That's what the director tells me, but somehow I can't. Oh," as they went down the subway steps, "here's an express; I'd better take it."

"I hate to see you go off like this," murmured Helen. "Don't let Warren discourage you. I thought you did very well. Come have dinner with us Friday."

"I'd love to," as she pushed her way into the crowded car, and waved them good-by from the platform.

"Oh, how could you be so blunt?" demanded Helen indignantly, as the express drew out and they stood waiting for a local.

"What's the use of letting her fool herself?" shrugged Warren. "Never helps anybody to jolly 'em into thinking they're great when they're not."

"But Laura's already so self-deprecating. That's her great fault."

"Well, she's rotten in that club scene and ought to be told so. She's not cut out for the movies, I can tell you that right now."

"Why isn't she?" stoutly. "Laura's attractive, she has a very expressive face. And she's waited so long for this chance. Dear, if she has to go back to stenography—it'll almost kill her."

"Huh! She was a rattling good stenographer, but she's a bum actress. She's like all the rest of the women who're even threatened with good looks. They all think they could star in the movies if they had a chance. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of 'em would be awkward as cows when you got 'em before a camera. Come on! Here's a local!"

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Illustrated Weekly. HUMOR.

Express:] "And do you really you? Darling, you're dearer to me than my wheat."

Statesman:] Patience: I would like to give up something humanity? Well, why not give up singing?

Transcript:] "Sam, I'm afraid an idle fellow." Not me, sah! Why, I gits my work dan she kin do, sah."

York Evening Mail:] "Allow me to introduce Mr. McManical, inventor of the 'Mental'." to know you. But why do you insist on all your genius inventing war?

Brown: I want to cable to a neutral country about money. What language might I use? Clerk: Well, sir, I don't suppose you would pass the language you'd use, sir.

Post:] "Helping a child with a used to mean that you wrote a son or did a few sums."

You may have to model something or even go out and capture a live

Transcript:] Fortune Teller: on your hand, madam, indicate clearly. You will marry a sec-

That proves you're a fraud. If I again it will be for the fourth

Star:] "You'll have to quit said the physician. 'I'll have to quit drinking.' 'You any habits?' 'All—except taking medicine.'"

Tit-Bits:] The sailor had been a lady visitor over the ship. In she said: "at by the rules of your ship tips?" "Yes, yer 'cart, ma'am," replied were the apples in the Garden of

Dispatch:] Mrs. Homespun: contribute to the minister's do-? "Homespun: Wal, I dunno, Han-ers is 'way up, pork is 'way up, up—we'll save money, by giv-

Post-Dispatch:] "Is she she is so proper she won't ac- you on a piano unless she has a

Times-Union:] Mrs. Lit E. at is your idea of the charac-? "Packer: Oh, I reckon her-ers as good as anybody's."

Enquirer:] "I wonder what of the old-fashioned dime-herald the Old Foggy. come up to a dollar and a half, Grinch."

Star:] "Crimson Gulch-ly once," replied Three-Finger-ly it was to give the Sheriff of the liquor business."

Times:] She was very much him, and one evening while-ome, she asked: "Will me truly. You have kissed haven't you?" "I kissed the young man; 'but no

that the English government with two New York firms an-0,000 razors," said the store-colored servant. dat looks as if dere was to be powerful fightin'."

Our lives the Full they Are they pipe In the

practically tal- state affairs is looking after

—[M]

SOFT AND EASY
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AGENTS
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Same style in button, seam
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PILES
Trial Treatment of the
lets, and you will bless the
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Mich.

HUMOR.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] The Desk
Officer: Well, madam, what's the com-
plaint?
The Complainant: Why, sir, I gave a
man named Blinks, Jim Blinks, 75 cents to
go to the Courthouse an' get a marriage li-
cense for me an' him—an' he never came
back.

The Desk Officer: I congratulate you,
ma'am. Good-day.

[Sacred Heart Review:] "I like this
quaint little mountain village of yours,
waiter. I suppose I can get plenty of oxy-
gen here?"
"No, sir; we've got local option."

[New York Sun:] Mrs. Exe: Did the
lawyer for the defense submit you to a
cross-examination?
Mrs. Wye: No, indeed; he was just as
pleasant about it as he could be.

[Weekly Telegraph:] Mr. Stayonearth:
Hullo! Haven't seen you for ages. If
you're motoring down my way you might
drop in.

Mr. Upintheair: I've given up the car. I
travel in an aeroplane now.

Mr. Stayonearth: Oh, well, then, you
might "drop out!"

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "And was
the production of Hamlet artistic?"
"For your life, yes. A famous female im-
personator played Ophelia, they had a light-
weight pugilist in as Hamlet, and four great
baseball players were doing other parts."

[Buffalo Express:] "What is your posi-
tion?" asked Mrs. Nurich during her visit to
the hospital.
"I'm an interne," responded the young
man.

"Oh, my poor boy! To think you can't go
home until this dreadful war is over," she
said.

[Yonkers Statesman:] Mrs. Styles: This
paper says that in Japan pearl fishing is al-
most exclusively done by women.

Mr. Style: In this country the women
usually fish for diamonds.

[Life:] Dimpleton: I didn't think you
ought to go to the movies this evening,
Bobbie. They don't do you any good. They
are a very bad influence.

Bobbie: Just this once, Dad?
"Well, just this once, then."
"See you later."

[London Opinion:] The Wife (purchas-
ing new gown:) Of course, it's quite nice,
but there is nothing military about the cut
of it.

The Husband: On the contrary, it re-
minds me of a series of tight corners, very
difficult to get out of.

[Judge:] Peggie: Why do you say he is
a bird?
Polly: Well, he is chicken-hearted and
pigeon-toed, has the habits of an owl, likes
to wear a swallow-tail coat and collars with
wings, he is always acting the goose, and
he is a perfect jay.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "I understand
you are the press agent for the college girls'
play."

"Yes, I'm getting out some of the stuff."
"What you working on—the cast of char-
acters?"
"Cast of characters? No, no! Nobody cares
for that. This is the list of patronesses."

Weak on Geography.
[London Chronicle:] Geography floors
most of us occasionally, and Dean Hole has
recorded an instance when even a bishop
nodded. Hole and Dean Spence were stay-
ing with Dean Pigou at Chichester, and
their host began to talk about Korea. Sus-
pecting some ignorance, he asked if they
knew where it was. Hole said he thought
you booked for Charing Cross, and Spence
that you got out at Baker street. There was
laughter, and a bishop who had been listen-
ing asked in perplexity wherein lay the
joke!

Quest.
Our lives, and our deaths, and our reach for
the ripe
Full dreams of a distant land,
Are they naught but a bubble blown out of a
pipe
In the clasp of some phantom hand?
—[Mildred Stewart, in New York Sun.]

The Little White Seed Pearl.

Men's thoughts are always finer than the
careless words they speak.
Their motives often higher than the deed so
seemingly weak.

Look deep beyond the surface to the calm
within the swirl.
There you'll find the hidden treasure, the
Little White Seed Pearl.

Unto every heart is given the gem from
God's own hand.
Though many be undiscovered, buried be-
neath the sand
Of a life of seeming darkness, from sunlight
hid by sin.

All of the world's own making, hiding the
Seed Pearl within.

Hath God forgotten His treasure hid from
eyes of the blind?
Ah! that would hardly measure the Love of
the Hand Divine.

Let Love guide your heart in searching and
'neath the cloak of sin,
You'll find man's hidden treasure, the Little
Seed Pearl within.

OLIVIA IRENE FAIR.

Getting Even with Dad.

[Washington Star:] "This war will go
on and on," said Mrs. Harry Payne Whit-
ney, who has given a \$250,000 field hospital
to the belligerents.

"This war will go on and on," she re-
peated, sadly, "and the side that is getting
the worst of it will display the spirit of
Little Willie."

"Little Willie's father, as he laid on the
slipper, said:
"Willie, this hurts me more, far more,
than it does you."

"Then keep it up," said little Willie,
grinding his teeth. "Keep it up, dad. I can
stand it."

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times of March 9, 1915.]
THE SKY: Clear. Wind at 5 p.m., south;
velocity 9 miles. Thermometer, highest, 63
deg.; lowest, 50 deg. Forecast, fair.

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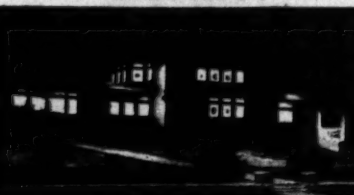
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TO ANY FILTER that I have
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keeps the water delightfully
cool."—Dr. Harry Brook, N.D.,
Editor Care of the Body.

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for the launching now and it is ex-
pected that a large crowd will be there
to witness the initial plunge of the
country's latest fighting machine

23

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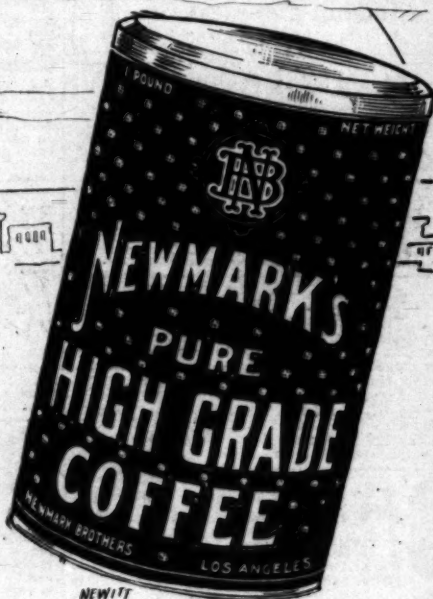
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THE TIMES, March 13.—Pres-

ident Wilson is the actual Sec-

retary of State of the United States.

to say, Mr. Wilson publicly

assumes charge of the foreign rela-

tions of the government. Hitherto he

has given attention to the questions

with other nations only when

of a magnitude requiring

action of a policy. Now he is

giving instructions to

diplomatic agents as they

leave the city.

A few

days have not been dis-

missed.

(C)

THE WORLD'S NEW

IN TODAY

Foremost Events of Yesterday

Merchant Ships Torpedoed by

Reinforcements Sent Into

the Rockefellers from Florida to

Richmond, Va. (4) Will

Own Premier. (5) The Expo

and San Diego. (6) The Acquitt

York.

INDEX

British Ships Torpedoed.

Grass at High Prices.

Row at Last Ended.

Along Pacific Slope.

Acquitted; Back in Tomb.

Bill Left to Villa.

Dual Choice Picking.

Chickadee of the War.

Car a Runaway.

Cut Step Nearer.

From Southland Counties.

Report: City in Brief.

Step Raid on Roads.

Purer Than Air.

Changes to the East.

Pen Points: Verse.

Service: City Hall: Courts.

Work and Women's Clubs.

Reforms on Prosperity.

to Seek Reward.

and Playhouses.

Notes and Comment.

Moving Picture Houses.

Room of Local Society.

Town Society Notes.

Art and Artists.

and Pianos for Women.

Reforms on Prosperity.

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